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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY RESPONDS TO QUETTA'S CALL

CITIZENS' MEETING AT CORPORATION HALL

Mayor's Fund For 'Quake Victims

TO DELAY RELIEF, IS TO DENY IT SAYS NARIMAN

"Nature has not spared anybody. It has made no discrimination of race, creed or caste. In the matter of relief, I hope that for the time being, we will sink our differences, whether communal, social, religious or political and unite to undertake the relieving of distressed humanity."

"Rendering relief to the unfortunate victims of the earthquake in Quetta and Baluchistan is neither charity nor favour but a human duty. To deny relief to the distressed would be criminal, would be cruel, and would be inhuman"

In the above words, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay, appealed to the citizens of Bombay to contribute liberally towards the Baluchistan Quake Relief Fund, at a meeting of the prominent citizens of Bombay, that was convened at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday evening.

Prominent citizens—most of them merchants—were present at the meeting. Among those present were Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Sir Phiroze Sethna; Sir Suleiman Cassum Mitha; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Messrs. B. G. Horniman; Francis Low; M. C. Chagla, Mathradas Tricumji, Husseinaly Rahimtoola; W. G. Lely; C. N. Moberly; Nagindas Master; Sunderdas Morarji; Sorab Kapadia; Chiranjilal Loyalka; Mohamad Cassum Mitha, Jethmal Narandas and Jamnadas Mehta.

TERRIBLE QUAKE TRAGEDY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay addressing the meeting said that it was in January last that a similar meeting had been called to raise funds for afflicted Bihar. Now has come the news about Baluchistan and Quetta, which was a great national calamity. When the first news of earthquake in Baluchistan and Quetta was published in the newspapers, he thought in an exaggerated version, and expected that official version would give the exact facts. Unfortunately the official version had confirmed the original news. It had turned out to be one of the greatest calamities that this country had witnessed for the past few centuries. The havoc wrought was terrible. Seventy per cent. of the people in Quetta had disappeared. 20,000 was the deathroll. The news about the havoc in the surrounding villages had not yet been obtained. The speaker was afraid that when news was available about those areas also, thousands more would have to be added to the death roll.

Continuing the Mayor said that even when a small fire occurred in the city and a family perished in it, the sensation in the city was very great and he asked those assembled to consider what it meant to lose 20,000 at one stroke in a limited area within a short space of time as three minutes. Few of those who had perished were aware of what would befall them, when they went to bed at night.

NEITHER FAVOUR NOR CHARITY.

The speaker had sent a message to Quetta on behalf of the citizens of Bombay expressing their sympathy with the distressed in Quetta. How to help those rendered homeless was a terrible problem. Giving relief to victims in Quetta and Baluchistan was not a question of either charity or favour. Those who were suffering there to-day must have been in affluent circumstances themselves a few days ago. But to-day they had lost their everything, including their nearest and dearest. To deny relief to the distressed would be criminal, would be cruel and would be inhuman. He appealed not only to the wealthy but also the poor, to the several Associations in the city to do a national duty by contributing liberally towards the fund.

Continuing Mr. Nariman said that nature had not made any discrimination regarding those who were dead or rendered homeless or injured in the earthquake. He appealed to the Citizens of Bombay to sink all their differences of race, creed and caste and unite in relieving the distressed people of Quetta and Baluchistan. Compared to Bihar, Baluchistan was poorer. At least in Bihar, a few workers were left behind, and they carried on the relief work, but the official version showed that none were left out to carry on the work of relief in Quetta and round about.

BOMBAY MUST COME FORWARD

Bombay, the speaker thought, which was the great industrial centre in the country, a city of gaiety and splendour, a city of commerce and industry, known for its great generosity should come forward and contribute very liberally towards the Relief Fund. He hoped that his appeal would not fall on deaf ears.

Before concluding, the Mayor warned the Citizens of Bombay against some "criminals" who took advantage of such national calamities and collected funds for their own ends. The speaker knew of some cases where the money did not reach its proper destination. He asked the citizens not to contribute towards any fund which had not been started by the proper authorities.

DELAY IS DENIAL.

Concluding he said that to delay relief was to deny it. What was required was immediate assistance to those rendered homeless. The work of giving relief ought to be started as early as possible.

Mr. Meyer Nissim then moved a resolution that a Committee of about a hundred members be appointed by the Citizens meeting with the Mayer as Chairman to carry on the work of collection for the Mayor's Fund to give relief to the distressed of Baluchistan and Quetta.

Several other names which were suggested at the meeting were added on to the list.

Sir Shapurji Billimoria, the Sheriff of Bombay in seconding the resolution hoped the citizens would contribute liberally towards the Fund.

Mr. Nadkarni the Assistant Secretary of the Corporation then read out the first list of contributions towards the Mayor's Fund which amounted to Rs. 7,327, which is a very good start indeed.

Dr. Meheshri suggested that the meeting should pass a resolution asking the Government not to blow up the Bazar area in Quetta, as several thousand rupees worth of property and jewellary were under the debris, and adopt some other sanitary method to stop spread of epidemic.

It was pointed out to the Doctor that it had been officially stated that the Bazar would not be blown up, and the resolution was not pressed for a division.

Mr. J. Alva suggested that the Viceroys' Silver Jubilee Fund should be diverted towards the

(Continued on Page 8)

EMPRESS MILL LOCK OUT

2000 Men Thrown Out Of Work In Nagpur

NAGPUR, June 4

The Empress Mills authorities have declared a lock-out of Mill no. 5, rendering 2,000 workers idle.

Satyagraha has been extended to Mills nos. 1 and 3. Further developments are awaited.—United Press.

2 DAYS' HOLIDAY FOR DANZIG BANKS

(Special Cable)

DANZIG, June 4.

The Danzig Government composed of Nazis has ordered the closing of all banks for two days owing to the feverish buying of foreign exchange in consequence of the rumour of further devaluation of the Danzig 'gulden'

AMENDED DERBY PROBABLES

LONDON, June 4

Following are the amended Derby probables: H. Beasely rides St. Botolph; S. Smith, Barberry. —Reuter's Special.

"Firstson" Tip For Derby Goers

EPSOM, June 4.

Everything is in readiness and going perfect and there is more herbage than ever before. The tip chalked out on the pump at Epsom village which is followed by thousands of racegoers each year is "Firstson."—Reuter's Special.

"RIYASAT" CASE JUDGMENT

Editor Gets 9 Months' Jail Under Princes Protection Act

HOSHANGABAD, June 4.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the retrial of the "Riyasat" case.

Mr. A. T. Rodrick, Special Magistrate, found the accused, Sardar Diwan Singh. Editor of the "Riyasat," guilty under the Princes Protection Act and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

An appeal was filed immediately before the Sessions Judge who released the accused on bail and fixed 15th June for preliminary hearing.—A.P.

SILK MERCHANTS' START RELIEF FUND

A meeting of the Silk Merchants' Association was called on Tuesday at the Association Hall under the Presidentship of Mr. K. N. Karanjia to form a relief committee and collect funds for the same. An influential committee of 17 members was formed. The Association donated Rs. 5,000 and another Rs. 5,000 was donated by the members.

A special relief party will be sent to Quetta to give relief to the destitute.

"Cote-d-Azur" Scratched

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 4.

"Cote d'Azur" was scratched from the Oaks stakes at 22/00 hours on Monday.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL TALKS

Ribbentrop Places German Case Before London Conference

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 4.

Sir John Simon formally opened the Anglo-German naval talks at the Foreign Office this morning after which he withdrew leaving the talks to experts Mr. Robert Leslie Craigie Vice-Admiral Little and Captain Danckwerts (British), Gen. Ribbentrop, Admiral Schuster and Captains Kiderlen and Wassner (German).

It is understood that Gen. Ribbentrop outlined Germany's reasons for claiming 35 per cent British tonnage. The British representatives are asking questions as regards Germany's building programme, armaments and personnel.

The vital issue will be reached when the delegates discuss the problem of obsolescent ships as Germany's claim would give her marked superiority over the British fleet in home waters, because the German warships would be modern while a large part of Britain's naval strength is obsolescence or dispersed in other waters.

Naval circles are discussing the possibility of Britain utilising the escalator clause of the London Treaty.

HUNT FOR RED LEAFETS

Extensive Searches In Chittagong

CHITTAGONG, June 4.

Extensive searches of private houses and newspaper offices in the town and the neighbouring villages were made yesterday. It is alleged that these were undertaken in order to find red leaflets containing communistic and terroristic contents. No arrests are reported to have been made.—A.P.

Eleven Persons Succumb To Heat Wave

LUCKNOW, June 4.

Eleven persons are reported to be dead as a result of a heat wave which has been sweeping the city and the district of Lucknow.—A.P.

FIRE HAVOC IN BEZWADA

BEZWADA, June 3.

Damage to the extent of Rs. 1,40,000 was caused by a fire at mid-day when a number of pucca houses and a groundnut factory situated at Hanumelpet were completely gutted. Twenty thousand bags of groundnuts stored in the factory were reduced to ashes.

Scarcely had the fire subsided when a second fire broke out in a blacksmith's hut in another part of the town which destroyed dwellings of many labourers and part of a rice factory. The exact cause of the fire is unknown.—A.P.

INDIA HAS NO FRIEND IN ENGLAND

Labour Party's Pretensions Exposed

Hostility Towards Indian Seamen Must Serve As Eyeopener

BOMBAY, June 4.

"That India has no real friend in England is known to all. The Labour Party in England vaguely claims to echo India's voice in British Parliament. It is all useless. No number of Lansburys and Citrines and such other Labour Leaders as sympathise with India can ever make White Hall feel her pulse."

This was the view expressed by Mr. Venkatrao Raghavendrarac Bengeri, B.A. LL.B., Associate of Messrs. Douglas, Grand and Dold, Solicitors and Privy Council Appeal Agents, who is in Bombay, after several years stay in England. Mr. Bengeri was a critical student of Indian politics and had kept a watchful eye on the activities of the various political parties in England.

Continuing Mr. Bengeri recalled the attitude taken up by the British Labour Party during the debate in Parliament on the question of employment of Indian Seamen in British-owned ships in support of his contention.

"This party which calls itself a Labour party with principles of Trade Unionism lent its weight officially against the employment of Indian seamen in British ships. This is apparently fundamentally a Fascist idea. And this example should bring home to those, who are still resting hope on the British Labour party, the nature of the treatment they could possibly expect from them."

Mr. Bengeri was also a sympathiser of the Indian Journalists in England, whose "miserable" plight, he said, was due to their disorganised state. They had practically no support from any section of British Press.

Mr. Bengeri returns to England on July, 11.—United Press.

V. R. BENGERY

INDIA BILL IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 4.

When the two days' debate on the third reading of the India Bill was about to begin in the House of Commons the speaker formally asked if the King's consent to the Bill had been signified which was required in case of the measures affecting His Majesty's prerogative Sir Samuel Hoare, as member of the Privy Council, rose and indicated that the necessary consent was given. He then proposed the third reading of the Bill.

NEW FRENCH GOVT. HAS NARROW ESCAPE

One Vote Victory In Finance Commission

(Special Cable).

PARIS, June 4.

M. Bouisson's Ministry secured an overwhelming vote of confidence in the Chamber by 390 votes against 192.

M. Bouisson's reading of the ministerial declaration was greeted with the general cheering and the debate concluded after violent attack by communist and radical speakers.

After the vote the sitting was suspended in order to enable the Finance Commission to report on Government's plenary powers. Contrary to expectation, the Finance Commission approved the Bill with narrow margin of only one vote.

PREMIER'S RETORT TO INTERRUPTORS

(Special Cable)

PARIS, June 4.

At the first interruption, the Premier retorted: "That is enough," in a curt manner. He as President of the Chamber has dominated the House for the past seven years. The retort was so unexpected that the Chamber roared in laughter, shouting: "He has forgotten where he is." The Premier later delighted the Deputies when he retorted to another interruptor: "You think that because I have descended one storey (the rostrum is below the President's chair), I have come down in life. You are wrong."

WHY PLENARY POWERS ARE NEEDED

Ministerial Declaration In French Parliament

(Special Cable)

PARIS, June 4.

The Ministerial declaration which was presented to both the Houses this afternoon says that the Government is constituted of the midest coalition since the war. Its object is to maintain the currency and to restore the finances, and economies for which the immediate exceptional measures are necessary.

The Government asks for powers to smash speculators and to make the franc safe. Government aims at budgetary equilibrium and promises to aid agriculture, industry and commerce to reduce unemployment. The Government will persevere the policy of peace because France is peaceful. She must have the constant care of national defence and organisation of collective security.

FRANC IN LONDON MARKET

British Control Of Selling Prevents Complete Recovery

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 4.

Only the action of British to control the selling of francs prevented the sharpest recovery of the franc resulting from covering by the bears who, thanks to the policy of control, are now able to cover their commitments comparatively cheaply. The City is taking a more optimistic view of the immediate outlook for the franc as it is felt that there will not be any devaluation unless it is coupled with far-reaching internal economic reorganisation comprising of drastic deflationary measures and linked with reasonable assurance of new parity to be maintained, which pre-supposes some international currency agreement.

Contrarywise if the Government is forced to resign owing to their failure to obtain plenary powers, no devaluation is likely until a strong enough new government is formed. The City realises that devaluation without drastic reorganisation is unpalatable to the majority of the French public.

The result of the Swiss referendum is also a bull point for the Gold Bloc as Swiss funds are now being repatriated. The consensus of opinion seems to be that the question of the Gold Bloc and devaluation have been postponed for the present but like the many-headed Hydra are bound to recur.

QUETTA LOOKS LIKE A GRAVEYARD

QUETTA, June 4.

Quetta is like a graveyard where several thousands of persons are buried inextricably. Practically every important building outside the cantonment area including part of the Residency, the residence of the A.G.G. has been levelled to the ground. Everywhere one finds 10 feet high debris under which are buried house-hold goods, motor cars, treasure and stores of food and provisions. Bruce Road wears the aspect of a city which has been bombed by enemy planes.

While 3,000 seriously injured people have been rescued and rushed to the Indian Military Hospital and over 10,000 have been sent by special trains to all parts of the Punjab and Sind, nearly 7,000 are encamped on the race course, a vast area of 500 acres in extent on which a city of canvas has been rared in a day complete with provisions for water, food, kitchens, lighting and fuel.

The camp resembles a Derby race course on the eve of a classic race with gypsies camping all over except for the fact that instead of merriment there is stark desolation and agony pervading it. Beside every ruined bungalow a tent has been pitched on the lawns in front of which furniture and household effects have neatly been piled giving it a resemblance to an auctioneer's shop.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

ROOSEVELT'S EMERGENCY LEGISLATION MOVE

WASHINGTON, June 4.

President Roosevelt and his Cabinet agreed to submit to the Congress emergency legislative programme restoring the defunct N.R.A. on a restricted basis.

This prompts that the relief in the proposed legislation will deal with only minimum wages and maximum hours and fair trade practices.

It is indicated that the emergency measures would not be final but the President will possibly seek broader constitutional powers for the new deal from the nation.—Reuter.

FRENCH GOVT. TO RESIGN

PARIS, June 4.

The Government was defeated by two votes on the Plenary Powers Bill.

The Government has decided to resign.—Reuter.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Young foreign lady with some capital desires to get married to young intelligent man with business knowledge. Apply Box No. 4295, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a whole-time Sanskrit teacher, capable of teaching up to Matric Standard. An S.T.C. or B.T. preferred. Apply to Box No. 4310, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Applications are invited from respectable and influential gentlemen for appointment as Organizers on salary and T. A. Basis. Those willing to undertake adequate guarantee of business from an allotted field, need only apply stating age, qualification and experience if any. Capable persons would get benefits of Provident Fund Scheme for Organisers. Applications should reach the undersigned, not later than the 20th June. If necessary, information may be sought personally. Manager, Western India Life Insurance Company Ltd., Satara. (1167).

12. TO BE LET

To Let—Very large godowns, airy, lighted. Apply Mithibai M. D. Jeejeebhoy, Nesbit Road, Mazagaon. (4270).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Deccan High School, Thakoordwar prepares students for Matriculation. This year eight out of fourteen passed. Sixth standard failed students admitted to Seventh. Eminently successful coaching. Second languages including Gujarathi taught. (1177).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind.) (4283).

The Laxmi Tutorial & Commercial Institute, Dadar (Recognised by Government), imparts expert training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Accountancy Diploma of I.M.C., R.A. Final and Matriculation Examinations. Highly qualified and experienced staff. Enrolments commenced. Prospectus free. (4300).

Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College—New Sessions begin 10 June. Four years' thorough standardized course as approved by All India Homoeopathic Medical Conference. Apply Registrar, Setna Building, Princess Street, Bombay. (4242).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Sheth Gocaldas Tejpal High School will re-open on Monday, 10th June, 1935. New students seeking admission should see the Principal on Tuesday, 11th instant at 10-30 a.m., with their guardians. (4312).

American Dental College—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. 4307

Senior Cambridge Institute is the only institution on which you can safely rely for Best coaching. It alone conducts regular classes and keeps efficiency. Apply 379-83, Walker Buildings, Lamington Road. (1176).

Muslim Boarding School, Deolali, offers unique opportunity to Muslim boys. It imparts just the sort of education, every Muslim needs. Prospectus from:—Principal Abdussubhan, M.A. (4287)

A Promising Career become a Certified Stenographer an Accountant and Expert Insurance Organiser. Individual tuition in Shorthand speed Typewriting Gregg and Pitman Shorthand Book-keeping Banking Insurance Salesmanship. Commercial knowledge. New term commences from 4th June 1935. Apply Lentin's Commercial College, 33 Meadows Street. (4305).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from gentlemen of ability, energy and influence to represent as Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces for the Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., the first Life Office in Northern India to declare a handsome Bonus after its third working period. Terms highly attractive. Commission continues on retirement or death. Apply in confidence to the General Manager, Taj Insurance Co., Ltd., 54, The Mall, Lahore. (1153)

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Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Egyptian Jam made from ripe Popaiyas, most beneficial to health can be had from Perry & Co., Grant Road J. B. Irani Crawford Market and Manu Stores, Gunbow Street, Fort. (1178).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

King Company, Cheapest House for Books, Papers, Periodicals, Stationery, Rubber Stamps, Lending Library, Cookery, Palmistry, Dictionaries, Children's Books, Fashion Books, Near Central Bank, Bombay. (4311).

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RS. 1,000 REWARD.

We are given to understand that malicious statements are being circulated to the effect that the fine cloth produced in the Finlay Mills is not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills.

That statement is entirely false. The Finlay Mill has never produced one lb. of cloth which was not woven from Yarn spun in the Finlay Mills either the present fine count cloth or previously.

We are prepared to prove this should any one desire it.

The above reward will be paid to anyone giving genuine information to our satisfaction which will lead to the detection of the person making the malicious statement complained of.

We hereby give warning that any person found to have made these malicious statements or to have spread these rumours will be immediately proceeded against with the utmost rigour of the law.

(1168)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF NON-FERROUS SCRAP, AT G.I.P. RLY. MECHANICAL STORES DEPOT PAREL.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Controller of Stores, G.I.P. Railway, (Bombay), sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, on Thursday, the 13th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) lots of Non-Ferrous scrap including Alluminium scrap, bell metal, scrap, brass scrap consisting of tubes, and cut pieces, borings, bronze scrap consisting of axle boxes, engine fittings etc. Copper scrap gun metal scrap lead scrap, white metal borings No. 1 & 2 Zinc scrap etc.

Deposit:—10 per cent in cash.
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Springs, draw bars, engine tanks, engine frame plates and boiler pieces, wagon under frames buffer plungers, brake blocks, steel tyres, wheels centre, skeleton wheels, cuttings and punchings, rails, chairs, C.I. Pots, trolly wheels, tie bars, fish plates, keys coiled, sleepers, corrugated sheets, shell loco and non-loco boilers, wagon bodies with underframes, shaping machine, harbour press, rivet cuttings, rivet busters, lathe pump, piller drilling machine, etc.

Terms:—10 per cent Deposit in cash.
GANDHI & CO.

Public Notices

B. Y. L. NAIR HOSPITAL DENTAL COLLEGE, BOMBAY 8.

THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OPENS ON MONDAY, JULY 1ST, 1935.

THREE YEARS' COURSE, leading up to the L. D. Sc. (Bombay) Diploma. Entrance Requirements:—Matriculation of Any Indian University.

A Diploma of L. D. Sc. (Bombay) will be awarded after an Examination by the Examining Board of the College. Registration opens from JUNE 10th.

For Prospectus please Apply to:—Dr. V. M. DESAI, The DEAN, B. Y. L. Nair Hospital Dental College Near Central Station, Lamington Road (North) BOMBAY 8.

Auction Sales

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SALE OF PROPERTY, SITUATED AT ATTAWAR VILLAGE, (MANGALORE).

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of insolvents Phillip Tauro and Luis Tauro Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1935 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title and interest of the above insolvents in the house and the land bearing Survey No. 263 (1) assessment Rs. 3/5.

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SUDHA PICTURES LTD.'S
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THE WHOLE BOMBAY WILL BE WHISTLING THESE NEW ENCHANTING TUNES
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AFTER TWO DAYS
Romance that will dazzle your imagination will come to you—
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WHAT HAPPENS THEN YOU COULD EASILY IMAGINE!
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Coiners Run To Earth At Mahim

C. I. D. Make Sensational Find Of Factory

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

In a secluded part of Bombay the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday evening brought off one of the most sensational raids in the criminal history of the city.

An innocent looking cottage was found to be an elaborate factory for the manufacture of spurious coins.

The cottage itself has the appearance of a very humble dwelling with an ill-furnished verandah and a sparsely filled outer room. But once inside the place, the police discovered one of the most carefully and scientifically equipped establishments for the manufacture of false coins.

The machinery which consisted of Rollers, Cutters, Polishers, etc. were so formidable they were embedded in reinforced concrete.

There was also a large furnace.

The Police party found a large quantity of coins of various denominations corresponding to the dies found in the place. The minutest detail had not escaped the calculations of the counterfeitors, for there were dies of varying years. The coins looked as if they had been struck in H. M.'s Mints. None but an expert could have noted the dissimilarity from the genuine article.

The ingenious method employed by the culprits to get rid of the spurious coins lay in a wardrobe fitted out with European clothes, Felt hats and topees.

Dressed in these the culprits passed off as "gentlemen at ease" and succeeded in palming off the spurious coins.

AFFECTED BY SILVER BOOM

A very large quantity of coins of varying denominations from Re. 1 to 2 annas were taken into possession by the police.

The rise in the price of silver recently made it necessary to turn out more nickel coins in this factory.

ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The first information of the existence of such a large factory for the manufacture of spurious coins was given to the Commissioner of Police in an anonymous letter.

He at once ordered Deputy Commissioner R. B. Smith to investigate and carry out a raid if the enquiries justified their step.

Assisted by Rao Saheb Wagle, Sub-Inspector Samant and a large posse of constables the party raided the cottage which is situated at the junction of Pardadevi and Cadell Road near Mahim.

The factory and paraphernalia attached to it were so large that raiding party were engaged in the work till dusk on Sunday. The machinery was so elaborate and substantial that it was found difficult to transport the machines to Bombay.

ARRESTED MEN

The men arrested in the raid are Fazal Ahmed and Sardar Hilal Nandlal who hail from upcountry.

They were placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court on Tuesday and remanded in custody.

BELLASIS RD. TRAGEDY

Motor Driver Fatally Assaulted With Stone Dies In Hospital

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ramroopsingh Ramjassing (30 years), a motor driver, was fatally assaulted on June 1 with a stone in the compound of Shivlal Motilal Mansions at Bellasis Road.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where later in the day he died of shock and haemorrhage following fracture of the skull and laceration of the brain.

Pending police investigations, the inquiry into his death was adjourned to June 13.

SEVEN ARRESTED IN GAMBLING RAIDS

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Seven persons were arrested by the Maharbourne police following two raids under gambling warrants.

On Saturday Babasha and three others were arrested on the first floor of Ranji Purushottam Chawl. The sum of Rs 264-14 marked notes, and Satta chits were also seized.

Kantilal Keshavlal and two others were arrested in a room on the second floor of Rushanwalla Buildings, Kalbadevi, on Friday.

The seven suspects were remanded to police custody at the Girgaum Court to-day pending further enquiries.

The Amreli Prant Panchayat has sanctioned Rs. 22,000 for starting works for relief to peasants suffering from frost in the Gujerat.

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Let Workers Choose Their Own Leaders

Alwe Says Reds Are Out To Oust Him And Kandalkar From Trade Union Movement

Mr. A. A. Alwe of the Girni Kamgar Union has issued the following statement:

With the decision of the All India Trades Union Congress, at its last session at Calcutta, on the Girni Kamgar Union Dispute, that the elections of the Union should be held within a period of three months, the issue of the leadership of the textile workers has been raised before the whole trade union movement.

Statements have appeared in the press and direct and indirect attacks are made on me and my colleagues as a part of the election propaganda. The raising of the controversy has forced me to break the silence which I have maintained since the last general strike.

It has been the settled policy of the reds, who were in the Meerut conspiracy case with me, and their friends to oust me and my coleague Mr. Kandalker from the leadership of the textile workers.

G. K. V. Split.

In persuance of this policy, determined efforts were made during and after the last general strike to discredit me before the workers. Charges were levelled against me that I was a strike breaker and an agent of the mill owners and organized propaganda was carried on in the chawls. Since then the aggravations of these attacks led to the split in the Girni Kamgar Union.

The All India Trades Union Congress at this stage appointed a Committee of Enquiry and after careful investigation has categorically stated that the propaganda against me and Kandalker was false and was carried on as a part of the policy of the Communist groups to throw us out of the movement because we have refused to be tools in their hands.

It also stated that the breaking of the strike committee in attempting to drive us out contributed largely to the failure of the strike. The truth of the decision has been subsequently admitted by the Communist friends in their official papers (3rd issue of the "Communist") but their fight against me is still carried on. Direct and indirect attacks on me and my colleagues are made in every meeting of the workers.

Not In Spirit of Unity.

I feel that the spirit of the unity achieved in Calcutta has been neither understood nor accepted by the groups which are attacking us to-day. It is hypocrisy to talk of unity when all the middle class groups have combined to oust two individuals from the leadership of the textile workers because they refuse to carry out their behests.

My difference with the ultra-leftists is well known to the public. I had no difference with the Communists till 1928. But since then I have strongly disapproved of the policy of ultra-leftism which they have followed. I am a genuine Trade Unionist. I follow a genuine Trade Union policy, in the Trade Union movement. I want a mass organisation of the textile workers as we had in 1928, and I am prepared to co-operate with all those who agree with me on this basic principle.

Struggle For Bread.

There has been persistent propaganda that I am a reformist because I talk of the "struggle for bread" and refuse to give the slogan of "political general strike". Ours is undoubtedly a struggle for bread, but this does not eschew politics.

I hold that the working class in India cannot improve its condition without achieving freedom. I therefore stand for the struggle for freedom. I fully subscribe to the political programme chalked out by the A.I.T.U.C. I refuse to be bullied into accepting the slogan of "political general strike" in the period of organization. The Communists have preached this slogan endlessly, in season and out of season and this has been the failure of many a strike in the past.

My second difference with the Reds is on their attempt to transfer their political differences to the Trade Union movement.

The Trade Union movement cannot be broken up on account of political differences. Being the platform of class struggle, in its elementary stages, it has room for all those who subscribed to its principles—Communists non-Communists—provided they are genuine trade unionists. The tendency of sectarianism which the Communists have developed is to push out of the T. U. Movement all non-Communist elements. I have consistently opposed this policy and I shall do so in the future.

Grabbing Offices.

The third point of difference is on the policy of grabbing offices in the Trade Unions. Individualism and egotism is so rampant among the ultra-leftists that some of them think that the Union cannot run without their being General Secretary or President.

I am convinced that any Communist Group stultifies itself if it fails to train up workers to carry on the routine work of the Unions.

If after a period of ten years of work in the textile field the Communists still believe that the workers cannot occupy these offices and run the union they are very much mistaken. There are enough of experienced workers to-day, who have led several strike and have sacrificed much in the cause of the working class who can very efficiently conduct the affairs of the Union. This does not preclude the genuine intellectuals from participating in the movement. But any attempt to drive out the worker leaders because they refuse to be tools in the hands of the intellectuals has got to be strongly resisted in the interest of the movement.

Apart from these differences on the principles of Trade Unionism I entirely differ with the Reds on their attitude to the national movement. I believe that the only salvation for the working class is to participate in the national movement and gradually establish their influence and leadership on it. The Reds are following a policy of isolation and hostility to the Indian National Congress, which I strongly disapprove.

I disagree with the present policy and programme of the Congress but I support the organization which includes genuinely radical elements, who are sincere in their struggle for freedom. And signs are not wanting of a growing change in it which will ultimately transform this organization into the platform of anti-imperialist struggle.

These differences will not prevent me from co-operation with anyone, Communist or otherwise, genuinely interested in building up the Girni Kamgar Union. The need for a strong organization and a centralized leadership for the textile workers is felt today more than ever before, since the failure of the last general strike a year has passed and the condition of the workers has gone from bad to worse. For want of a strong Union they are not able to resist the increasing attack on their standard of life.

Making Fresh Attempts.

I am again making fresh attempts for the reorganisation of the Union. My regret is that my friends who had co-operated with me in the past after my release from Meerut jail are hostile to me to-day, and are putting obstacles in the way of my work. I am however confident of again rallying the workers and strengthening the Union.

The decision of the All-India Trades Union Congress is acceptable to me. The dispute can only be finally settled by an election. Let the workers decide as to who are their real leaders and in whom they are prepared to repose their confidence. If the workers have not forgotten the services I have rendered to them during the last twelve years and they still want me I shall shoulder the responsibility of reorganizing the Union. If they decide that I am their enemy, as my friends allege, then I shall most willingly abide by their verdict.

KASLE APPEALS TO WORKERS FOR UNITY

Attempts To Break Up G. K. U. Meeting Prove Futile

Vigorous activity has been started by the Girni Kamgar Union. Mass meetings are organized in different parts of the working class area.

There was a determined effort to break up a mass meeting of the workers which was organized by the Girni Kamgar Union on Monday.

Following the meeting at DeLisle Road on Sunday the Union had announced a meeting at 5-30 p.m. on Monday at Lalbagh. When the workers gathered round the flag, and Mr. Kasle who was to preside, was about to start the meeting, a small group of young workers rushed into the maidan and started abusing the leaders of the Union At this stage the workers got enraged and chased them out.

Repeated attempts were made by them later to throw stones. There was confusion for a while, but the President handled the situation tactfully, pacified the audience and started the meeting. As soon as he started addressing the meeting the excitement of the workers subsided and they listened patiently. The meeting then proceeded peacefully.

Carry On The Struggle.

Addressing the workers Mr. Kasle said that the meeting was called for the purpose of explaining the resolutions of the last session of the Trade Union Congress. Unity was brought about at this session and it was regrettable that the Reds, who had come to make unity in Calcutta, were now creating a disturbance in the meeting. He asked the workers to unite and carry on the struggle for their immediate economic demands and to resist the increasing offensive.

Mr. Alwe then stressed the need of strengthening the Girni Kamgar Union. The Union had broken up since the last strike. The workers were feeling the need of a strong organization and every effort should be made in this direction. Unity of the workers was necessary to fight the offensive of the mill owners. Unfortunately, he remarked, there were disrupters in the movement who were putting obstacles in the way of this work and were thereby helping the enemies of the working class. He hoped however the workers would take the initiative in their own hands and stop this hooliganism which had vitiated the atmosphere in the trade union movement.

Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhary, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union explained that the T. U. C. had investigated into the G. K. U. dispute and had declared unequivocally that the charges of strike-breaking made against Alwe and Kandalker were false and were a part of the propaganda of the reds.

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas said that the Girni Kamgar Union dispute would be finally settled by the workers themselves. The T. U. C. had decided to hold the elections of the Union after two months. The workers had to chose the leaders in whom they had confidence. The election will be the final verdict on the G. K. U. dispute.

Others who addressed the meeting emphasized the increasing need for unity and the strengthening of the Union to prepare for a struggle against the mill owners' offensive.

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OUR MOSCOW LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

M. Alphand, the French Ambassador to the USSR, M. Potemkin, the Soviet ambassador in Paris. M. Litvinoff, M. Leget, and M. Molotov were present, all the problems of Franco-Soviet relations were discussed in the most friendly atmosphere. At its conclusion a united communique was issued which may be briefly summarized as follows:

"Both sides express their satisfaction with the signing of the Pact of Mutual Assistance. During the exchange of opinions complete identity of views was established by both sides on those obligations which in the existing international situation arise for States which are sincerely devoted to the cause of peace, and which have already given undoubted proof of their love of peace by their readiness to participate in creating mutual guarantees."

French Defence Policy

Approved

"Precisely in the interest of preserving peace, these nations are obliged in no way to weaken their means of national defence." In this respect, J. Stalin, in particular, expressed full understanding and approval of the policy on national defence carried out by France with the object of maintaining her armed forces on the level corresponding to the needs of her security.

"The representatives of both nations established further that the concluding of a treaty of mutual assistance between the USSR and France by no means diminishes the importance of the immediate realization of a regional Eastern European Pact containing obligations of non-aggression, consultation, and refusal to aid the "Aggressor."

Peace Bloc Strengthened

The Laval Moscow visit is considered by political circles here to be of immense political importance. During his visit, Laval has established personal contact with the leading statesmen of this country and he returned to his own country with a good deal of political capital. The peace bloc: France, the Little and Balkan Ententes, the Baltic states, Soviet-Russia and her friend, Turkey, is increasing its strength and weakening the chances for aggressors. The death of Marshall Pilsudski, which occurred as Laval was entering the borders of the Soviet Union, is expected to cause a change in Poland's position. It is quite likely that Laval, who has returned to Poland to take part in Pilsudski's funeral, will succeed in influencing the Polish politicians to join the peace bloc and to leave Fascist Germany alone.

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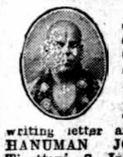

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SMITH HITS UP 225 AGAINST HANTS

Verity And Macaulay Cause Kent's Defeat

LONDON, June 3.

In the Yorkshire versus Kent match to-day, Woolley's chief hits were one sixer and 11 boundaries.

With Ashdown (44) they scored 107 runs in 65 minutes for the opening partnership. Then spinners on a most difficult and drying wicket were unplayable. The last nine wickets fell for 33 runs in 50 minutes, in last spell for which Verity's analysis was 7.3 over. one maiden, 15 runs, 5 wickets, and Macaulay's eight overs, two maidens. 22 runs, 5 wickets.

Final analysis of Verity was 12.3 overs, one maiden, 52 runs, 5 wickets and that of Macaulay 12 overs, 2 maidens, 40 runs, 5 wickets.

Wyatt played an attractive innings for 170 minutes with leg glides and late cutting his chief hits being 10 boundaries.

Smith the left-handed opening bat played an aggressive innings for four hours and hit four sixers and touched the boundary 31 times.

Townsend and Smith added 235 runs which is a record score for Derby third wicket partnership.

The following are the results of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Leicester beat Worcester by 7 wickets; Worcester 111 and 77 (Smith 5 for 32 and Geary 5 for 42), Leicester 137 and 53 for 3.

Glamorgan beat Northants by an innings and 109 runs: Northants 137 and 103 (Clay 6 for 32), Glamorgan 349 (Smart 56, Duckfield 54, Lavis 101).

Derby beat Hampshire by an innings and 104 runs: Hampshire 140 and 134 (Arnold 52), Derby 378 for 9. declared (Smith 225 Townsend 52).

Yorkshire beat Kent by 2 wickets: Kent 182 and 140 (Woolley 73, Macaulay 5 for 40, Verity 5 for 52), Yorks 131 and 192 for 8 (Sutcliffe 110, Freeman 7 for 108).

Sussex beat Somerset by an innings and 85 runs: Sussex 321 for 9 declared (Andrews 5 for 74), Somerset 104 (Oaks 4 for 30) and, following on, 132 (Case 53, J. Parks 4 for 41).

Surrey 175 and 37 for 1, Essex 221 (O'Connor 73). Rain interfered.

Notts 234 and 192 for 9 (Walker 66), Warwick 300 (Wyatt 98. Dollery 67, Staples 4 for 35).

Cambridge 284 and 131 for 5, Army 329 (Bryan 58, Stephenson 83, Cassels 56).

South Africans 268 and 142 for 6, Lancashire 128 (Hopwood 73 not out, Vincent 4 for 32).—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY CHESS TOURNAMENT

Notable Players Contesting For Championship

Under the auspices of the Bombay Central Chess Association, a Chess Tournament for the city of Bombay Chess Championship is being played at Union Bank Buildings.

Among the notable players who are participating in the tournament are Prof. Alurkar of Elphinstone College, Mr. Khadilkar of Sangli and Mr. Joshi of Poona. At the end of the 5th round, following were the scores:—

Billimoria 3, Dunha 3, Mistry 2 1/2, Joshi 4, Alurkar 4, Hoshing 1 1/4, Kazi 3, and Khadilkar 4.

The play of Messrs Khadilkar, Alurkar and Joshi proved very interesting.

COLES STILL LEADING

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 3.

The following are the scores in the final heat for Empire Billiards:

Cohs (England)	2,164
Krisna Deh (the play)	703

Coles broke two world's records for amateur billiards to-day.

In the evening session he scored 1,243 points. The previous best for one session was 1,182 made by Sidney Lee last year. On the day's play his aggregate total was 2,164, the highest figures for last year being less 2,084.

COUNCIL OF STATE'S TERM EXTENDED

NEW DELHI, June 4.

It is reliably understood that the term of the Council of State will be extended upto the end of the Delhi Session in 1936.

Under normal conditions the life of the Present Council of State will have terminated with the forthcoming Simla Session.

An official announcement to this effect is expected shortly.—A. P.

RISE AND FALL OF QUETTA

(Continued from page 9).

There are certainly indications that it might have existed them, but, like the Residency, the comforts and luxuries of its interior were enfolded in an envelope which was but a superior form of mud casket. The crown of Quetta was the 'miri.' The 'miri' has been the fortress of Quetta from time immemorial, and the basis of the fortress is what was probably a mud volcano in days that are prehistoric. It is now a strong position looking towards the lines of Quetta's defences the the weste, where no such lines existed in the days of which I am writing."

PRESENT TOWN.

The land on which the town now stands was bought by Government between 1878 and 1883, and was allotted to such of the old inhabitants as were turned out of the fort, and to others who wished to settle in Quetta. The total area purchased for Government purposes was about 3,754 acres of which 3,496 acres were in the cantonment and 258 acres in the Civil town. The total amount paid for both the land and water supply was Rs. 2,54,848 out of which Rs. 2,15,201 were for the cantonment lands and Rs. 39,647 for the Civil town. A large portion of the cantonment consisted of waste stony land of not much value, while the whole of the land in the civil station was valuable. The cost of the cantonment lands included a sum of Rs. 13,000 paid for the Durrani Karez required to provide the cantonment with water, Rs. 5,000 paid for clearing and repairing it, and about Rs. 4,600 for enclosing burial grounds and providing fresh water channels.

WHOLE FAMILIES WIPED OUT

Survivors' Poignant Tale Of Sufferings

LAHORE, June 2.

The first batch of Quetta refugees, numbering about twenty, reached Lahore this morning by a train which had left the stricken city exactly twelve hours after the disaster. A large and anxiously expectant crowd was waiting at the station platform hoping to receive from them some first-hand information regarding their relations at Quetta. It is but natural that they should have entertained some hopes that the refugees would be bearers of some tidings more hopeful than the reports in the papers had made things look to be, but both the looks and the first words of the arrivals dispelled all these hopes and people who listened to their accounts simply stood aghast at what they heard.

DOOMSDAY COME!

"It was Qralaya (Doomsday) to the very letter of our conception of it", said some of them, questioned about the nature of the earthquake. They included some women and children and all except three of them had injuries on their persons. They appeared to be panic-stricken and the strange look as of terror in their eye spoke of the poignancy and depth of the experiences they had gone through.

They said that at 3 a.m. when the whole town was sleeping they were awakened by a terrific rumbling noise. Before they could leave their beds, their houses collapsed over them like a pack of cards. People had no time to run out and save themselves. Those who escaped were either those who, owing to the natute of their duties, were in the open at the time of shock or who had the good fortune to be buried only slightly under the debris. In the vast majority of cases the debris of the falling houses completely engulfed the dwellers.

Whole Families Wiped Out.

Thus whole families were wiped out. Almost all persons who were in the falling houses had either died or had received injuries. According to them the whole of Quetta town is but a heap of brick and mortar and only the Cantonment has been saved. Rich and poor suffered alike—indeed all were now equally rich and equally poor. Nothing was now available in Quetta. The military were now in charge of the town and they were rushing hither and thither bringing succour where possible and tending to the injured.

WAS IT A DREAM?—NO.

Questioned about their experience immediately after the earthquake the refugees seemed to shudder at the very thought of it. They said that the terrific noise of falling houses and the circumstances attendant on the sudden anihiliation of all that was near and dear to them was a phase of their experience on which they dared not cast back their mind. It was sufficient to make any one except the most philosophically minded either morbid or demented. For a time everything looked to them as if it were a dream. Then the truth slowly dawned on them and they rushed out into the open to save themselves. When the dawn came they found that 90 per cent of their immediate neighbours had gone. They only found the English military about them and they appeared to them like ministering angels at the way they went about on their work of rescue and relief.

CHILD'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Among the party was a young Sikh youth who had a one-year old child in his arms. Asked how the child was saved, he said that on that night the child was sleeping with him instead of with its mother. A corrugated iron sheet fell perpendicularly from the roof and tilted slightly over the child screening it effectively from the falling debris. It escaped with a slight abrasion. Its mother and all other relatives were killed.

Another lucky survivor said that he was sleeping on the third storey of a house. When he heard the terrific noise of the earthquake he got up from his bed and caught hold of the door which opened on to the bazaar. All of a sudden the house collapsed and he found himself in the bazaar with only slight injuries to his feet. Of the others living in the house two were extricated with serious injuries and others were killed.

The others narrated similar escapes—all more or less miraculous. They said that the police force had almost been wiped out, and in their opinion ninety per cent. of the Indian population had been either killed or injured.

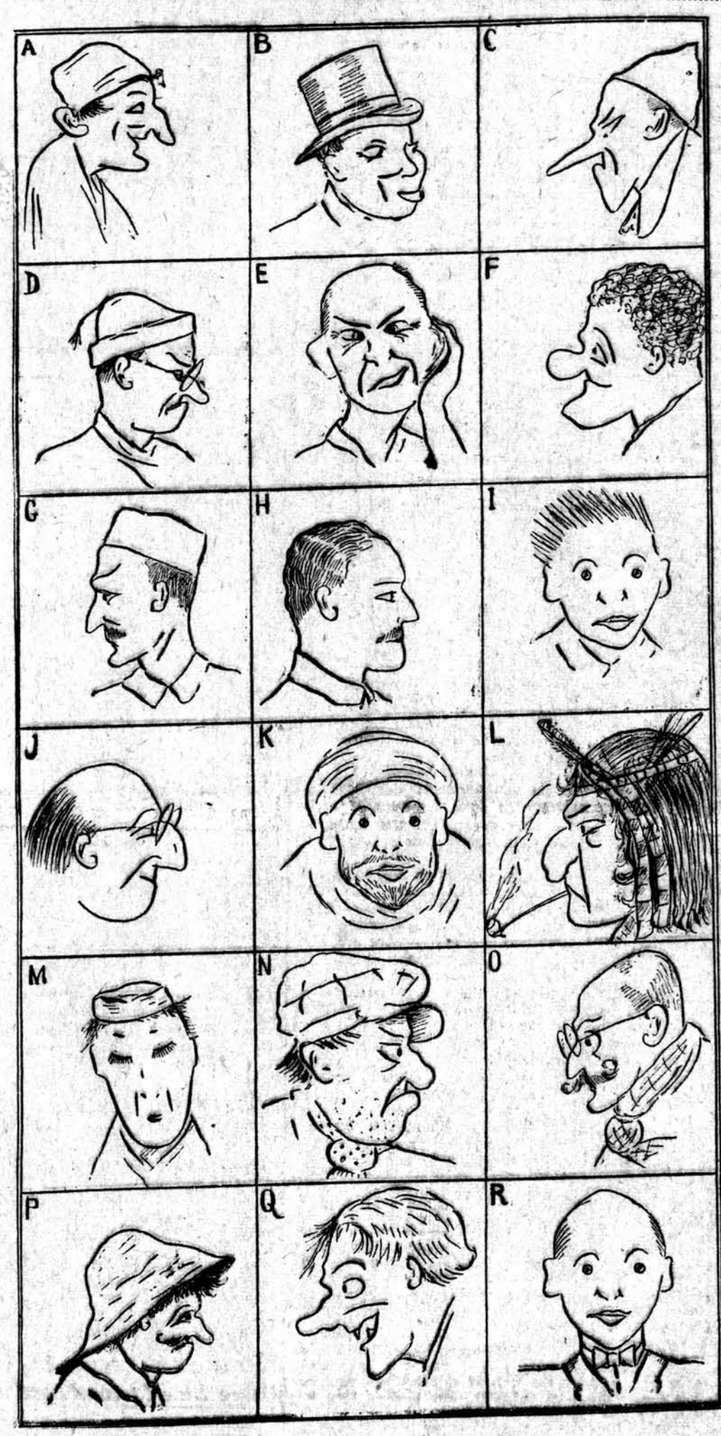
LEAVE QUETTA WITHOUT TICKETS.

They said that on the morning of the earthquake those who were not seriously injured and could travel were told that they could go by the next train without buying tickets. They were taken to Quetta station—or what was left of it—in military lorries, and they boarded the train in the evening. They said that the railway station had been razed to the ground. During the confusion some Pathans, they added, had appeared in the devastated area apparently bent on loot, but they were promptly put under arrest by the military.

The refugees could hardly leave the station at Lahore for all the persistent enquiries made from them by anxious relatives. Especially when they confirmed that Babu Mohalla had been reduced to dust, and that very few escaped, the questioners burst into tears and the whole scene was pathetic in the extreme.—A. P.

BROTHERS
Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Pirzes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes, etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3, — — — on the right has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A. B. C — — — on the left, although their headgears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations. For instance there is a marked resemblance between the pictures F on the left and No. 11 on the right. You, therefore, enter No. 11 against F in the entry Coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 2nd, 9th and 16th June, 1935.

Closing Date 19th June, 1935.

CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING

That he drove Car X2790 along Hornby Vellard on Monday in a rash and negligent manner and in an attempt to overtake Car X253 collided with it and damaged it completely was the allegation made by the Agr[illegible]da Police against Abdul Karim [illegible]dar.

The Presidency [illegible]agistrate, Second Court, Maz[illegible] ordered him to be enlarged [illegible] June 7.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 4, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-al-avval 3, 1354
Parsi: Deh 2, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 14m.
High Tide: 2-04; 14-54
Low Tide: 7-49; 21-09
Results of Intermediate Examination in Arts University Buildings, 3 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division) Durhams vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 6.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"West Point of the Air" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sweet Music" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pyara Dushman" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Broken Heart" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kalkoot" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—Do-Ghadi-ki-Moj" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Noor-e-Yaman" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Oh Daddy." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"It Happened In New York." Time as usual.
PALACE—"Lives of a Bengal Lancer" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Circus Clown." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

To HELP 'QUAKE SUFFERERS

A public meeting of the residents of Khar will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), at the Luxmi Society's Hall for appointing a committee to collect funds and clothes for the relief of the sufferers in the Quetta earthquake.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Anyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd June and is expected to arrive here on or about 30th June.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 2-0 a.m. the 3rd idem.

PRATAPSETH IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Pratapseth of Khandesh, a wealthy mill-owner and a philanthropist, who was on a European tour and who had met with a gas accident in a hotel in Paris, arrived on Monday morning by S. S. "Victoria". He is not yet improved and he was taken on a stretcher to the ambulance car and conveyed to the Elizabeth Nursing Home, 18, Marine Lines.

KRISHNA

TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
8TH WEEK
of PRABHAT'S
Epic Musical Super
'CHANDRASENA'
चंद्रसेना
(MARATHI VERSION)
Sweetest Songs!
Artistic Dances!!
Spectacular Seitings!!!

Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.
Timing At Krishna and Minerva
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. on
Sat., Sun. & Holidays.

MINERVA

TALKIES, Lamington Road
SHIKANDER Cinetone's
Urdu Picture
"Pyara Dushman"
Featuring:
MENAKA, INDIRA, VASANT, PEHELWAN, JAWADEKAR, RAMESH and SUNDERABAI
Director: MUNSHI S. AMIRALLY
"PYARA DUSHMAN" DEPICTS THE GREAT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY AND EVERY-DAY

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Music. (Hindustani records.) 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections. 2-0 p.m. Close down.

5-0 p.m. Indian Programme. Urdu Comic Skits. 5-30 p.m. European Programme. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Light Music by S. M. Limaye of Satara. 7-5 p.m. The 152nd Renewal of the Derby Stakes. A Relay of Empire Station (if reception is satisfactory). 7-45 p.m. Recitation from "Avesta" By Ervad Framroz A. Dode. 8-0 p.m. Interval. 8-45 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-0 p.m. Time Signal. 9-15 p.m. Current Topics by Charles Harmer. 9-30 p.m. The M. V. "Victoria" Orchestra. 10-30 p.m. "Dance of the Hours from Gioconda" Ponchiell. 11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcast

7-5 p.m. The Derby. The 152nd renewal of the Derby Stakes. A running commentary by R. C. Lyle, relayed from the Grand Stand, Epsom Racecourse. 7-45 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra; leader, Bertram Lewis; conductor, Richard Austin. Relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 8-30 p.m. "Storm among the Flower Pots," by John Pudney. 9-00 p.m. Jan Berenska and his Orchestra, relayed from the Pump Room, Leamington Spa. 9-30 p.m. "Empire Bookshelf No. 6." Reading of extracts from "Africa Dances," by Geoffrey Gorer; "The Log of a Native Commissioner," by H. M. Hemans; and the all-Indian novel. "The Gong of Shiva," by Dewan Sharar. 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S. S. "Jamna" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per S.S. "Cathay" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th instant.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China per S.S. Via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Thursday the June 6.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH

The Hon. Secretary, writes:—

Pursuant to the resolution of the Board, the closing date for receiving scholarship applications from Harijan students is 15th June 1935.

No application received in Board's office after the closing date will be taken into consideration.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, Bombay, Mr. R. D. Karmarkar of Karachi will deliver a public lecture in English at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—"The Health Scope Of Astrological Science."

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

The President and members of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha will meet Sir M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the premises of the Mahasabha at Palm Mansions, Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) to congratulate him for the honour of Knighthood conferred on him.

THE REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
WALLACE BEERY
in his greatest hit
"WEST POINT OF THE AIR"
Heart-grasping drama of a father's devotion
NEXT SATURDAY
"THE CASINO MURDER CASE"
Sharpen your detective wits!

THE CAPITOL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
RUDY VALLEE—ANN DVORAK
in WARNER BROS.' musical.
"SWEET MUSIC"
9 STARS—6 SONGS
2 BANDS—200 GIRLS
NEXT SATURDAY
BARONESS ORZCY'S famous novel—
"THE SCARLET PIMPERNEL"
You enjoyed the book—you will be thrilled by the film!

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL

Somerset L. I. Beat Bombay Gymkhana By 3 Goals

Tuesday's match of the Harwood League (1st Division) at the Cooperage between Somerset L. I. vs. the Bombay Gymkhana was very interesting.

The Bombay Gymkhana lost the game inspite of the good game exhibited by them. They would have fared better if only the forwards had put up better foot-work and helped Squires, the centre-forward, who scored the only goal.

Though during the first-half of the game the Gymkhana defensive winced at the offensive of the Somersets and gave way several times, later on they worked like one man and the Somersets had no easy time in breaking them.

The offensive as well as the defensive of the Somersets worked like a team.

The Bombay Gymkhana goalee, Eddens, saved many a ball.

SCORE.

SOMERSET L. I. 4 goals.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA 1 goal.

TEAMS.

Somerset L.I.:—Champion, Meadows, Gosney, Botton, Townsend (Copl). Clarke, Palmer, Sennet, Clarke (99) Davies, Sayers.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Eddens Kay, Smith, Pratt, Murray, Cornford, Ostler, Butcher, Squires, Barree, Love.

Referee: L. Hibbert.
Linesmen: Terry and Harris.

To-morrow's Fixtures

DURHAMS vs. STAFF AND DEPARTMENT At 6 P.M.

MYSTERY OF AYAH'S SUDDEN DEATH

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

As she was standing by the railings, she vomitted all of a sudden, went back to her room, and lay on her bed and began groaning. Within a few minutes she was dead.

This was how Sarabai Ibrahim (35 years), an 'ayah' met her death on Monday night in her residence at Haines Road, Bombay.

Pending the report of the Chemical Analyser to the Government, the inquiry into her death was adjourned to June 13.

ARRESTED FOR LOCKING TENANT'S DOOR

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mahammad Khan Jallad Khan is alleged to have locked the door of a tenant at Kalachowki on June 2 because the tenant, it was stated, had not paid the rent for the current month.

On a complaint made by the tenant, Mahammad Khan was arrested on Monday.

At the Mazagaon Court to-day he was enlarged on a bail of Rs. 30 till June 5.

FATAL FALL FROM MOVING TRAIN

Miriam John Dias, a Carpenter, who was standing in the doorway of a carriage of an electric train proceeding towards Bombay on June 2 fell off at Kurla Junction Cabin.

He was picked up and removed to the J. J. Hospital but succumbed to his injuries later.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest to-day.

PORT TRUST'S ACTING TRUSTEE

Mr. Manu Subedar Elected

Mr. Manu Subedar, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, has been unanimously elected Acting Trustee of the Bombay Port Trust during the absence of Mr. A. D. Shroff, (representing General Section of the Chamber), proceeding on leave.

Presidency Jubilee Donations

The List No. 32 of Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund announces donations amounting to Rs. 9,79,093-12-0 from Bombay City and the Presidency.

LAD YUVAK MANDAL.

The Lad Bania Students of the 1st Year in Arts are informed that the above institution has started this year the giving of necessary text Books to the F.Y.A. students studying in Bombay for use.

The Lad Bania students of the F.Y. A. Class may apply to the Hony. librarians, at Ranchhod Bhuvan, Cavel Street, Dadysheth Agyari Lane, Bombay 2.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Cathay" with the Mails from London of 23rd May arrived at Aden at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 3 p.m. on Thursday.

The "Cathay" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

No Meeting Held For 11 Years

Anjuman-i-Islam Affairs For Long Neglected Are Now Being Carefully Administered

In view of the controversy that has been going on about the affairs of the Anjuman-i-Islam and certain statements that have appeared in the local press, enquiries made by our representative reveal the following facts which throw sufficient light on the Anjuman affairs during the last sixteen years.

A General Meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam was held in November 12, 1919. No other General Meeting was held thereafter for over 11 years. The affairs of the Anjuman were steadily getting worse; so much so that the public was alarmed and ultimately a suit was filed by the Advocate-General at the instance of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart. and Mr. D. M Keraj on March 15, 1932, aganist the Trustees and members of the Managing Committee. Soon after the institution of the suit a General Meeting was held on March 29, 1932, and a Committee of Management consisting of 5 members was appointed. Efforts were made by leading Muslims to bring about a settlement of the suit and eventually a consent decree was obtained on December 20, 1933.

DECRETAL ORDER.

'Inter alia' the terms of the decretal order were:—

1. The suit was referred to the Commissioner of the Court to take the following accounts for the following purposes:

(a) to ascertain the various charities managed and administered by the defendants as Trustees. Secretaries, Treasurers and/or Members of the Managing Committee of the Aujuman-i-Islam.

(b) to ascertain the funds and properties of such charities in the hands of the defendants or any one or more of them and if necessary, to allocate and set apart securities and funds for each charity out of the general fund of the said Anjuman-i-Islam.

(c) To take an account from April 1, 1920 of all such charitable funds and properties and the income and application thereof as managed and administered by the defendants.

(d) to frame a scheme for the future management and administration of such securities under the supervision of the Anjuman and also for the election of Trustees.

II. The parties to the suit were ordered to produce before the Commissioner of the Court all books, papers and documents in their possession relating to the suit.

TRUSTEES TAKE OVER.

III. Six persons, viz:
1. Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
2. Sardar Sir Suleman Cassam Mitha.
3. Haji Mohammed Haji Ahmed Agboatwalla.
4. Abbubacker Abdul Rehman Beg Mohammed.
5. Major Jalal Shah.
6. Hussain Badrudin Tyabjee

were appointed Trustees of all the charities and funds, and they were to be deemed as the first Trustees under the scheme to be formulated by the Commissioner.

IV. The defendants were ordered to transfer to the above-named Trustees all funds, properties and their incomes as may be ascertained by the Commissioner, and also all documents relating to the charities.

GENERAL MEETING.

On the 19th October, 1934, a general meeting of all the members of the Anjuman was held and among others the following resolutions were passed:

1. Properties belonging to the Anjuman be handed over to the Trustees appointed by the Court.
2. The Management Committee appointed at the previous general meeting be dissolved.
3. Mr. Oosman Sobani and Doctor T. M. Kajiji were authorised to represent the point of view of the Anjuman before the High Court and Court Commissioner.

In December 1934 several defendants in the suit met in the office of the Commissioner and it was suggested that if a fund of Rs. 20,00 was collected the Advocate-General may withdraw the suit. Sir Currimbhoy promised to contribute Rs. 5,000, Sir Suleman Mitha Rs. 1,000 and Seth Abubaker Beg Mohammed Rs. 1000. Rs. 6,500 were raised by public contribution. The parties approached the Chamber Judge for orders to settle the suit at Rs. 13,500 instead of Rs. 20,000.

TRUSTEES RESIGN.

Sir Currimbhoy, resigned from the Trusteeship as he did not approve of the attempt to settle the suit at Rs. 13,500 thereafter Sir Suleman Mitha, Seth Abubaker, Major Jalal Shah and Mr. Hussain Badruddin Tyabji also resigned. It was difficult to find new Trustees as the Anjuman was considered to be in financial difficulties and nearly bankrupt. However, Mr. Justice F. B. Tyabji, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. S. F. Tyabji, Mr. H. Tyabji and Mr. Osman Sobani were persuaded to become Trustees in place of those who had resigned.

NEW SCHEME.

The scheme for the management and administration of the Anjuman-i-Islam Charities was passed on the 25th February 1935. The principal clauses of the scheme were to the following effect:

1. Provides that the Trust Estate shall vest in the Trustees for certain specified Trusts and objects and that some Trusts shall be managed by the Committee of Management.

4. Enumerates the investments in which the Trustees are authorised to invest the Trust Estate and very unexpanded incom of same.

5. Appoints the first Trustees under the scheme, namely, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji, Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mr. H. C. Tyabji, H.M.H.A. Agboatwalla, Mr. S.F.B. Tyabji, and Mr. Osman Sobani, who shall act as such until the next election of the Trustees.

6. Lays down when the next election of the Trustees shall take place and how often thereafter the election will take place.

13. Prescribes the manner in which the Committee of Management is to be constituted and how long it shall hold office and what appointments it can make for the purposes of administering the Trusts with which it is entrusted.

15. Deals with the qualifications and appointment of the Honorary Secretaries.

16. Provides that a budget of the expected income and expenditure of the Trust Estate shall be prepared at the commencement of each year by the Honorary Secretaries and submitted to the Committee of Management for approval.

17. Deals with the Securities belonging to the Trust Estate: In whose names they are to stand, how they are to be deposited and the interest thereon collected, and who shall have the power to redeem, re-invest and convert them.

42. Authorises the Honorary Secretary under certain circumstances to apply to the Judge in Chambers for his advice and direction.

Since the passing of the scheme, the Anjuman-i-Charities appear to have been managed and administered in strict conformity with the provisions of the scheme.

MAYOR'S QUETTA RELIEF FUND

General Committee To Meet To-day

"A meeting of the General Committee appointed at the Meeting of the Citizens of Bombay, held in the Municipal Corporation Hall, to consider measures for raising funds, etc., for the sufferers of the Quetta Earthquake will be held in the Municipal Offices, to-day (Wednesday), at 5-45 p.m. (Standard Time) to appoint an Executive Committee for the purpose and to do such other business as may, with the permission of the Chairman be brought forward."

VACATION FOR "DUFFERIN" CADETS

The Captain Superintendent of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin", Bombay, announces that the spring term of the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" came to a close on Friday, May 31st, and the cadets left the ship on Saturday, June 1st. The vacation will extend up to September 1st, 1935, when the Summer Term will commence.

MAYOR'S TELEGRAM

Telegrams from the Mayor of Bombay to: (1) Agent Governor-General. Quetta; (2) President Municipality, Queeta.

"Deeply distressed to hear tragic news. Offer Bombays sincere condolences. Will arrange to despatch medical relief if urgently needed. Please wire starting Mayor's Relief Fund."

A. G. G.'s REPLY.

Telegram from the Agent Governor-General Quetta to Mayor of Bombay:—

"Thanks for sympathy and offer help, but more relief workers not required at present. Best way of helping is by subscription to Viceroy's Fund. Baluchistan."

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Pedestrian Crossings

Time and again it has been pointed out in these columns that the effective way of coping with heavy pedestrian and vehicular traffic at important street-crossings, is invariably the erection of over-bridges for the pedestrians. It is always essential for smooth traffic minus accidents that the stream of pedestrians should be diverted from the stream of vehicles, and though safety islands may contribute towards lessening the traffic confusion, they are not a permanent solution. The idea of over-bridges is therefore an old one and a sound one too. There are many centres where traffic is heavy ought to be attended to without delay. The first need is of course of the Sandhurst Bridge Junction. Though the Police Commissioner had made elaborate arrangements by shutting a lane or two and creating the one-way traffic system, this has not by any means mitigated the hardships of the pedestrians, especially those of young school-going children, who are in constant danger of walking across the path of a rolling vehicle, as they do not understand the implications of the new system. The Bhendy Bazar-Mahomedali Road Junction presents a similar problem.

Above all, the Municipal and the traffic authorities must realise that mechanisation and standardisation of traffic signals, as far as vehicular traffic is concerned, and diverting pedestrian traffic, would contribute to the utmost safety of the citizens. Both these problems are the first and primary concerns of the Police and the Municipality respectively and a systematic reoganisation of the whole of the city's traffic system would be welcome to both the pedestrian and the motorist alike.

Waiting For Monsoon

How long is this sultry weather to continue? Is there no end to it? This is what everybody now asks after experiencing a wellnigh full summer.

We long for a change—a welcome change from this sapping weather. It is only a matter of a few days. We generally have showers in the middle of the second week of June. June is already on us. Malabar and Konkan expect monsoonal showers in this week. And the next turn will be ours. So a week more and we shall be in the monsoon.

The point of grievance would then be—against whom?—no more this terrible heat and sultriness, but frequent drenching and wading through knee-deep waters.

Let us not blunder, but be wise in taking the necessary precautions against the ills that the monsoon brings in its turn.

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, June 4.

Final orders were reserved till Friday (June 7) next, after arguments were heard, by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, in the inquiry held by him in the matter of the Kurla Church dispute over the possession of the properties between the acting Vicar and the ex-wardens.

INDIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Six Week-end Matches Played

During the week-end six matches were played under the auspices of the Indian Football League.

SATURDAY'S PLAY.

On Saturday the King's circle met the B. K. Samaj in the 1st game. There was a keen fight throughout between the two teams and both sides tried hard to score one. Mr. Iyengar the centre-forward of the King's Circle scored a fine goal in the last minute of the game and brought a victory for his side.

KING'S CIRCLE 1 goal
B. K. Samaj Nil.

BLANK SCORE BOARD.

In the 2nd game the Havero F. C. shared points with the Bombay Portuguese Association with the score board blank. The Haveros showed a nice team work and deserved the victory, but were unlucky not to score one.

HAVERO F. C. Nil.
BOMBAY PORTUGUESE Nil.

SUNDAY'S PLAY.

On Sunday the Bengal Club and the Portuguese Heroes played a well-contested game. The Home team loosing by the odd goal in three. Their forwards' poor show as in their previous match was responsible for their defeat. The Heroes deserved to win.

PORTUGUESE HEROES 2 goals.
BENGAL CLUB 1 goal.

BOMBAY CITY BEATS MAHIM.

The second game was between the Bombay City and the Mahim Sports. The City did not impress the spectators with their game as expected though they won by 3 goals to 1. Mahim maintained a good stand throughout and took the lead over their opponents by one goal from the earlier part of the game.

Swamy's performance in the half line was very nice and through him only the margin did not swell

BOMBAY CITY 3 goals.
MAHIM SPORTS. 1 goal.

MONDAY'S MATCHES.

On Monday the Havero F.C played the King's Circle and defeated them by a solitary goal. The Haveros were not in their usual form and had to fight to the last to net the ball once.

HARVERO F.C. 1 goal.
KING'S CIRCLE Nil.

The second game between the Portuguese Association and the B. K. Samaj was not so interesting as it was almost an one sided game. The former scored thrice before the whistle was last blown the Portuguese with their boots took advantage of the barefooted.

PORTUGUESE ASSOCIATION 3 goals.
B. K. SAMAJ Nil.

V. R. BENGERI IN BOMBAY

Mr. Venkatrao Raghavendrarao Bengeri, B.A., LL.B., Associate of Messrs. Douglas, Grand and Dold, Solicitors and Privy Council Appeal Agents is now in Bombay and will be here upto July 11. He is the first and only Indian to be regularly associated with an eminent firm of Solicitors in England. The firm is established over thirty years, and mainly deals with Appeals to Privy Council, and other legal work from India.

Mr. Dold comes of the family of Mr. A. O. Hume, the founder of the Indian National Congress. He is highly qualified for the profession, being an M.A. B.C.L. (Oxen) LL.D. (Lond.) He has been to India, and claims a host of friends here.

Mr. Bengeri hails from Hubli, in the Karnatik, Bombay Presidency, where his father Rao Bahadur R. P. Bengeri was well-known. Mr. Bengeri has been in England for several years, and in visiting India for the first time after eight years. He has visited every province, including Burma and Ceylon on professional duties and will be staying in Bombay, till he sails on July 11.

WORKERS' MEETING AT FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union a public meeting of the workers will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at the Fergusson Road maidan when Mr. Kasale will preside. Messrs. Alwe Sarang, Amonekar, Pawaskar Taldeokar, Govande, Gharat and others will speak on the work before the Union.

PATHE
The Finest Cinema in Bombay
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
VICTOR HUGO'S
IMMORTAL CLASSIC
'LES MISERABLES'
'LES MISERABLES'
2nd Part
with
M. HARRY BAUR
FRANCE'S GREATEST CHARACTER ACTOR
DO NOT MISS THIS PART
It is as great as the first.
A Pathe Picture
MADE IN FRANCE
SAT. NEXT
George Raft
Carole Lombard
IN
The greatest dancing romance
The screen has ever known.....!
"RUMBA"

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Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1935

BOMBAY'S DUTY

That the Quetta earthquake was one of the worst of such disasters in human history does not now admit of any doubt. Every day brings details more terrible than those of the previous one. The true extent of the calamity is yet unknown but what is already known is staggering enough. Indeed, one gets stunned with the utter horror of the tragedy. Even according to the official report issued from Simla, two days ago, the number of dead in Quetta alone is estimated at 26,000 out of a total population of 40,000. And although even approximate figures are not available it is feared that 70 per cent of the population of outlying villages are either dead or injured. And there are other towns, Mustang, Kalat and Miri, which have suffered as terribly as Quetta. It seems that the toll which the earthquake has taken of the little Province of Baluchistan in dead and injured will come to more than one hundred thousand men, women and children. The material devastation caused by the earthquake—so severe was it that it is reported to have split a mountain—is equally extensive. Towns and villages have been practically razed to the ground. What remains is nothing more than a number of sign posts in a grave yard of desolation and debris. And underneath are bodies of the dead and—who knows?—those to whom death has not been so promptly merciful. At one time the situation was regarded so desperate that the authorities were seriously thinking of blowing up the dead town of Quetta, corpses, debris and all. We are glad that the proposal has now been given up.

All Must Help

But we mention it because that counsel of desperation gives an idea of what has happened in Baluchistan and how urgent the need for extensive relief is. We are glad that the Viceroy has taken the initiative and we congratulate His Excellency on the promptitude with which he has opened his fund for the relief of Baluchistan and its people who have been stricken by what Lord Willingdon quite correctly describes as "this sudden and overwhelming catastrophe." We are confident that the Princes and people of India will rise to the occasion and not stint themselves in succouring their brethren and sisters and their children. And let us hope that Britain too will respond to the call of distress from India with that adequate measure of generosity which she so obviously owes to this country. The emergency being as exceptional as the calamity is unparalleled we must, we feel, re-iterate the suggestion, which is universal, that His Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund should be diverted to the relief and reconstruction of the stricken province of Baluchistan. Simla, we are told, is not agreeable to the suggestion. We are afraid the arguments against it are not convincing. Moreover, all that is wanted of Simla is to communicate the wishes of the country to His Majesty. The King has more imagination than our tin gods and we refuse to believe that he will not cheerfully and immediately give his consent to the money collected for his Silver Jubilee Fund being spent in the greatest and the most urgent of all humanitarian causes in India.

Bombay Must Lead

In giving prompt and generous relief Bombay should once again give the lead to the country. With his characteristic earnestness the City's Mayor has already taken the initiative in this matter and at the citizens' meeting he called on Tuesday an influential and representative committee has been appointed to collect funds for relief. The contributions announced at the meeting itself amounted to Rs. 7,327. Though this sum is not large enough, even as a beginning, for a city like Bombay, we hope it will swell soon to a decent figure worthy of Bombay's reputation for generosity. As Mayor Nariman observed, to delay relief is to deny it. We trust that the Mayor's Relief Fund Committee will exert itself in every possible way to collect the necessary funds with the promptness and thoroughness that are essential. We trust, too, that the people of Bombay will not wait to be approached by the Committee's representatives but will themselves offer all they can for relief, and that without any avoidable delay.

Whither Silver? V

India,—the third of the Silver Group,—is not, strictly speaking, a Silver Standard country, though the bulk of her money in daily use does consist of Silver. Her anxiety, therefore, arising out of recent developments in America, would be of a different order. The exchange value of the Rupee is fixed, since the departure of Britain from the Gold Standard, in sterling. It is by no means clear,—and past experience does not justify the hope,—that Government would maintain the Rupee Exchange at this pegged point with sterling, if there is a substantial appreciation in the value of the Silver contained in the Rupee sufficient to cause wholesale melting. If Silver touches, let us say, 49d. per oz., and all the surplus Rupees,—or a major portion of them in the hands of the public are melted down, and sold, Britain would have to give in India nearly 22d. worth of Sterling value for 18d. the fixed exchange value of the Rupee. Even in these depressed times, with our Export trade reduced to a third of the pre-depression level, there is in merchandise trade a balance in favour of India of some 25 crores. Allowing for increased exports of Silver,—say about 60 to 75 crores per annum for three years at least,—the experience of Gold Exports justifies such an estimate,—there will be a net balance in favour of India, after allowing for the Home Charges and other items of the politico-economic Drain to Britain,—of at least some 50 crores per annum. If the low Exchange,—as it would then be, under the conditions here envisaged,— further stimulates other Indian Exports, and restricts for the same reason foreign merchandise Imports, the balance in favour of India would be considerably increased. Every crore of Rupees in this balance would cost Government about £160.000 more, at 1d. difference between the 18d fixed exchange and the competitive market value of the Rupee. A balance in favour of India of 50 crores would cost per annum £8 million, or 25 million in three years. This apart from the loss in Britain's exports to India, which would inevitably decline because of India's low exchange. Would Britain consent to shoulder such a losing bargain? Our experience of 1916-1920, and again of 1931, does not justify such a hope.

The currency authority under the Government of India would, under these circumstances, have to devise means which would either prevent the Rupee drain, and disproportionate Silver Exports; or take such other steps as would render nugatory the temptation to melt the Rupee, and realise other Silver Stocks. They may begin by debasing the Rupee, and reducing its Silver content to half, or even less. This may meet with objection on grounds of historical sentiment; it may, otherwise also. be found inadvisable in Imperial interests, as involving a heavy devaluation of the Rupee, with its consequent reaction on the Indian price-level fatal to the interests of British trade and industry. An Export Duty on Silver, or Rupees exported, may not only be defeated by the activities of the smuggler, finding an outlet through less guarded ports in Indian States; it may not suffice to counteract the temptation provided by the maximum price of Silver held out as a possibility by the United States. A complete nationalisation of the Rupees and Silver, at a stated price, would not be feasible in India, so long as its Government, being an alien authority. maintained by force in the last analysis, does not meet with hearty co-operation from the leaders of the Indian people. And this altogether apart from the difference in jurisdiction, and the division of sovereignty, as between the Indian States and the British Government of India, which would frustrate any scheme of effective nationalisation. The States are just awakening to their rights and interests in such matters, in which they have not been treated in the past with such fairness and liberality as might justify the expectation of their hearty co-operation in such drastic steps.

India's difficulties would, thus, be so exclusively 'sui generis', that none of the usual remedies tried already in other countries, could quite meet the case here. The only remedy for the Government of India is to press their home authorities for an international agreement to stabilise the world Exchanges. On that count, Britain's own immediate interests are so varied and complex; her position in Europe. in the British Commonwealth and in the world at large, is mutually so incompatible, that we doubt if merely by the representations of the Government of India the British imperial authorities would be moved towards stabilisation. They would listen with as much attention as they paid to similar representations from the same quarters before the Indian Mint was closed in 1893 to the free coinage of Silver. They might profess regret at their inability to accede to the prayers of the Government of India; but they would most assuredly decline to take steps which might conceivably jeopardise the recovery of Britain's economic prosperity.

Dr. Y. G. NADGIR

An Appreciation

(CONTRIBUTED)

By the death of Dr. Yeshwantrao Nadgir on June 1 at Dharwar, the Bombay Presidency has lost a highly reputed surgeon.

Born of a middle class family with barely the wherewithal to meet his educational fees, Dr. Yeshwantrao plodded his way by his assiduous studious habits, securing scholarships right through his career till he obtained the L. M. and S. degree of the Bombay University.

Immediately after graduating he was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Malvan and later on held the post of Civil Surgeon at Sholapur. At this latter place his well-earned reputation got the deserved recognition and he was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the Grant Medical College, Bombay. He was the first to pass the M.S. examination of the Bombay University and was later sent to England for higher studies. At the time of his retirement from service he held the post of Dean of the Grant Medical College, which post had never before fallen to the lot of any Indian beyond the circle of the 'heaven-born' I.M.S. cadre.

Co-operative Hospital

For a number of years before his retirement Dr. Nadgir was keenly interested in the development of the Co-operative Hospital at Hubli, when the institution was struggling in a rented building to make headway. The organisers of the institution received great encouragement from the personal services of Dr. Nadgir in the successful operations he carried out under its auspices and the outlook of Dr. Nadgir on the development of charitable medico-surgical institutions which he had a keen desire to start and foster in Karnatak.

It was Dr. Nadgir's ambition to start a similar co-operative hospital at Gadag in the first instance and then start similar institutions elsewhere in Karnatak and build up a net-work of medical relief centres in Karnatak, which simultaneously would have helped to give the budding surgeons the much-needed facilities to acquire practical training and practice under eminent men like himself. In fact he had decided to give the years after his retirement to this humanitarian work in the province of his birth.

But, unfortunately, the fell malady of kidney disease which ultimately took the toll of his life pursued him for the last many years and confined him to bed practically for the last four years, incapacitating him from putting forth any efforts to realise his ambition.

A large number of persons who received the benefits of Dr. Nadgir's expert hand at surgery will mourn his loss both in Karnatak

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

Laval's Visit, A Unique Event In Diplomatic Annals

By A. AZIZ AZAD

MOSCOW, May 16, 1935.

During the course of the past few years Moscow has welcomed a number of important personages and statesmen of other countries, but the reception accorded to the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, will go down in the annals of diplomatic relations as being unique, and going far beyond the usual ceremonies called "international courtesy."

Enthusiastic Reception

M. Laval, accompanied by a number of statesmen, Members of his staff, and 30 distinguished journalists of France, was received at the White Russian Baltic Railway Station in Moscow, by the Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Litvinoff, representatives of the "Defence Commissariat" and other notables, a great number of journalists, photo and cinema recording men, and others. However, the diplomatic corps was poorly represented.

When the Trans-Siberian Lux train steamed into the platform, decorated with the French and Soviet national flags, the military orchestra played the French national anthem, probably for the first time since the Revolution, and followed with the Soviet national anthem, the "International." M. Litvinoff entered the train to meet his guest, and a minute later, M. Laval, followed by Litvinoff and his suite stepped out and was greeted by the public on the platform. He made a short speech, and in the company of M. Litvinoff, was driven to the residential house of the Foreign Commissariat.

On the very same day of his arrival in Moscow, Laval paid a visit to Litvinoff and had a prolonged conversation with him that lasted for an hour and a half. It is generally believed that the main topic of the conversation was the contents of the Franco-Polish negotiations which Laval conducted with the Polish Foreign Minister, Beck. Laval, it is understood, informed Litvinoff about Poland's position on the Eastern Regional Pact, and the Franco-Soviet Pact of Mutual Assistance.

Significant Visit

After the conversation, Laval was entertained by Litvinoff at a dinner party to which, in addition to the French guests, a great number of the members of the Soviet Government, notable persons, diplomatic corps, foreign and Soviet journalists, and representatives of art and cultural institutions, were invited. During the course of the dinner speeches were exchanged by Laval and Litvinoff which were filled with friendly expressions and satisfaction over the recent signing of the Franco-Soviet Pact. M. Litvinoff, among other things, said in his speech:

"Your visit in itself would be extremely important at any time, but it acquires particular significance in so far as it follows directly on the conclusion between our countries of an important international act, and is, as it were, its solemn inauguration."

"Negotiations for the signing of the Pact between our countries were conducted on the part of France by three succeeding ministers of foreign affairs in different governments. The Pact was thus drawn up and prepared by the representatives of different parties, of different shades of political opinions, of different political tendencies. This circumstance increases the importance of the Pact for us, pointing to the profound and widely spread roots of the movement in France for co-operation with the Soviet Union in the cause of strengthening the security of both countries and of strengthening universal peace."

"Instrument Of Peace"

"We can declare with all firmness," continued M. Litvinoff, "that the Pact concluded by us is an instrument of peace. A special feature of the Pact is that its authors are inspired by a warm, sincere desire that it will never be necessary to put it into effect."

"Another feature of the Pact is that far from being directed against anyone, it does not exclude anyone interested in realizing the aims it pursues from adhering to it." Further the Commissar said: "I allow myself to express the hope that the signing of the Pact will be not the culmination, but the beginning of co-operation between the Soviet Union and the French Republic, a co-operation still closer and more fruitful in guaranteeing to all peoples peaceful development under conditions of unavoidable peace."

Laval's Tribute

Laval replying to the speech made by Litvinoff, said, among other things: "The expressions in which you have worded the policy of the Soviet Union are indicative of that great striving of the peoples of the Union to participate and accept their share of the responsibility in the organization of security in Europe. Incidentally, no one could doubt the real will of the Soviet Union after it gave its consent to join the League of Nations. You have said, referring to the Franco-Soviet Pact, 'We have created an instrument of peace'. It is the best definition of the Franco-Soviet Pact. Two great States, of their own will, joined their forces not only to defend their own security, but also to insure universal peace."

"You and I represent two great nations. Their ideals are not the same," continued M. Laval, "The regimes in their countries are different. But they are bound by strong ties which explain and justify the Pact signed by us, and my presence in Moscow, their great loyalty to the cause of peace."

Interview With Stalin

Most important was the audience of M. Laval with Joseph Stalin, which took place in the Kremlin, in the office of M. Molotov, the Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars. During this audience, at which

(Continued on page 3).

Frankly Speaking

UNIQUE VISIT.

Our Moscow correspondent rightly describes M. Laval's visit to Russia as unique in the annals of diplomatic relations. The menace created by Herr Hitler has driven Russia and France literally into each other's arms. Speaking at the banquet to M. Laval, M. Litvinoff emphasised the most important significance of Franco-Russian friendship when he referred to the fact that the Pact, negotiated by three successive foreign ministers, representing different political tendencies in France, pointed "to the profound and widely spread roots of the movement in France for co-operation with the Soviet." The credit for achievement does not go to the Frenchmen or Russians so much as to the German Fuhrer.

THE "PEACE BLOC."

He has, indeed, done more. He has compelled France, the Little and Balkan Ententes, the Baltic States, Soviet Russia and Turkey to band themselves into what our correspondent calls the 'Peace Bloc' and by the very reason of closer contact, to increase the strength of the bloc. Its description as a "Peace Bloc" is, of course, over felicitous, but its creation is an instructive commentary on the diplomacy and statesmanship of Herr Hitler. It is, however, a little gratifying that Herr Hitler is now showing signs of having realised that too much of swash-buckling will prove injurious to himself. Incidentally it is to be noted the Peace Bloc does not contain Italy. Italy's "interests" are better served by having a bloc of her own.

WANTED AN ENQUIRY.

A demand for an impartial enquiry into the Sikar firing tragedy is reiterated in a statement issued by Mr. Manishanker, General Secretary of the Indian States People's Conference. The communique issued by the Jaipur Darbar "from Simla", he says, materially supports the issues raised by him and makes the case for an independent enquiry stronger. The arguments of the communique cannot obviously be regarded as conclusive and the way in which the destruction of a children's school is justified is certainly objectionable. The school, says the communique, was instituted some months ago in defiance of orders received from the Director of Education and, therefore, it was demolished as a warning. This method of dealing with alleged recalcitrance may be worthy of 18th century feudalism but not of States that claim to be civilised in the modern way, and it is certainly not a credit to the tutorial responsibilities of the Paramount Power. But the demolition of the school building is not the only complaint. Much graver allegations have been publicly made against the Sikar authorities. And it is only fair that they should be closely inquired into by an impartial body.

AN OBNOXIOUS BILL.

We invite the particular attention of our legislators, particularly the Congress M.L.A.'s, to the criticism, by Mr. S. Guruswami, of the Payment of Wages Bill. The Bill completely fails in its primary object of restricting the power of the employers to impose excessive and arbitrary fines on the employees. Sec. 7 of the Bill prescribes that the total amount which may be imposed by way of fines in any one month on any employed person, shall not exceed an amount equal to half anna in the rupee of the wages earned by him in that month. But this section has been rendered useless and ineffective by sec. 2, which defines 'wages'. Under the Bill wages neither include employers' contribution to a pension nor Provident Fund nor Gratuity nor bonus. An employer can get over the provisions of the Bill by the indirect method of fining. He can with impunity forfeit the Provident Fund or the bonus, stop the increment and reduce the pay. The net result is that the employees can be penalised as freely as before but in a different form. The fact that Congress and Labour members of the Select Committee to which the Bill was referred have had to write a minute of dissent shows that the Bill remains, essentially, as unfair and unjust, as in its original form. It will, therefore, be the duty of popular representatives to fight its objectionable provisions with strong and grim determination. Workers are already suffering enough.

FOUNDATION OF SWARAJ

Opening the Sixth Coimbatore Political Conference, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave expression to an inspiring sentiment when he said that, however strong the forces working against us, the soul of India cannot be crushed. The success of Congressmen, he said, in the Assembly elections had proved the country was with them contrary to the expectations of the Government. But what was more valuable in his speech was the exhortation to Indians to develop the civic sense and to forget their differences in matters that concern the welfare of all. He also wanted them to realize their potential strength by capturing small institutions like the Municipalities and District Boards and running them for public welfare. The people have lost their civic sense, he said, as a result of political subjection. And it is necessary to cultivate that sense of civic responsibility, for it alone can be the true foundation of Swaraj.

— PRESS VIEWS —

The Triple Programme

The triple programme commended to this countrymen by Mr. Satyamurthi to be undertaken immediately comprises of the enroiment of Congress members and the capture of local bodies and the Provincial Legislatures. In a sense, all these three items in the Congress programme, as outlined by Mr Satyamurthi, are closely interrelated. Taking the last item first, it is incumbent on Congress to begin the preparations for the next elections to the Provincial Councils from now to insure success. As the next provincial elections will be based on a much wider franchise than now, the necessity for enlisting as many voters as possible as members of the Congress organisations becomes paramount with a view to prevent the frittering away of votes which may militate against the Congress success at the polls. The desirability of capturing local bodies, preliminary to the capture of the Legislatures, cannot also being ignored as the successful discharge of their functions in local bodies by Congressmen will help them winning the confidence of the people and thus insure their return to the Legislatures,—"National Call."

Solving Unemployment

A new heaven and a new earth are in sight for educated youths belonging to what are called the middle classes. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is now in England seeking solace for them and inspiration for himself. Even the Press agencies have felt inspired to send out a very careful and sympathetic account of what Sir Tej has been doing in London on behalf of the U.P. Unemployment Relief Committee and how the British Press has noticed his activities enditorially. The "News Chronicle" is of the opinion that "the problem touches the real heart of the most pressing difficulties of the Indian situation." This is a solid achievement of which Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru can justly be proud, for it is evident that all our problems, political economic and educational, will have to be solved in London, and when London's sympathies have once been roused, the problem of unemployment is as good as solved.—"Advance"

LUNATICS IN CHARGE OF NATION.
—Burma Paper.

If this is not sedition-cum-libel we want to know what it is.

* * * *

Says Bori Bundar:

"Largely non-political in composition the British Honours list includes every aspect of the national life and reflects in some particulars the Royal Jubilee spirit."

We do hope our contemporary had no intention of suggesting a contrast to the detriment of Indian Honours and the lucky recipients. Yet it amounts to that.

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IF CONGRESS SWEEPS THE BOARD? asks a headline.

The answer, however, is suggested in the next: "Morning Post" Sees Visions.

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"Feed us or Shoot us," is the motto inscribed on the banners of unemployed hunger marchers of U.S.A.

They ought to be fed. America under Roosevelt is reported to have developed a partiality for New Deals.

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Our representative was told that the Bombay Talkies did not make any distinction between the bigger part and the smaller parts. Nor was it a question of any superiority complex.

Are the Himansu Rais running a cinema studio or a hot house for seeds of Communism?

* * * *

MEANING OF REAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE.
—Headline.

Read the India Bill and Parliamentary debates in Trusteeland thereon.

* * * *

It is reported that our local "official" comrades have been instructed to enter Congress and work from within.

We hope there is no truth in the report. Imagine the bother, worry and trouble of joining the Congress—and working.

* * * *

Die-Hards in Parliament demand that the Chamber of Princes should immediately be summoned to enable Princes to pronounce on the Government of India Bill.

Strategically it would be a clever move, were it not for the fact that it is too late. Thanks to Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues, the possibility of opposition by their Highnesses has been effectively forestalled. The India Bill is safe—for Princely autocracy.

* * * *

According to a Rome message reported in a contemporary "Abyssinian troops have made new attacks on the Italian outposts in the Italian Somaliland."

These Fascists are too persistently conservative in their methods. An occasional change now and then is necessary to relieve monotony.

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Britishers, said Mr. Brelvi at Bangalore, have hedged the new constitution with all conceivable safeguards.

In fact with safeguards which are all inconceivable save in Britain.

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SHAUKAT—RAJEN TALK.

Big Brother Expects To Be Co-worker.
—Headlines.

The Big Brother expects to be the co-worker of every one and simultaneously.

* * * *

Accurate Estimate.—"I'll be good for a penny, mother," coaxed little William, hopefully.

"Oh, Willie," reproved his mother, "why can't you be like your father? He isn't good for a penny. He's good for nothing."

Quetta Disaster Rouses Nation's Sympathy

Parties Ready For Rescue And Relief Work

Plea To Remove Restriction On Entry Of Non-Official Representatives In Quake-land

NO OBSTRUCTION TO VOLUNTEERS

But Unauthorised Persons Won't Be Allowed In Quetta

SIMLA, June 4.

Despite timely warning, numerous people went up to Rohri station and were not allowed to proceed towards Quetta. Undoubtedly, inconvenience is felt by them but the authorities are anxious to prevent unauthorised persons from getting admission to Quetta and adding to the strain of accommodating and feeding them.

Already 36,000 persons are on ration and are being accommodated with great difficulty and any further influx is sure to increase administrative difficulties. But this does not prevent Boy Scouts or volunteers sent by recognised public bodies from reaching Quetta and rendering service to the sufferers.

Those who are anxious to reach Quetta must know the several factors of the situation, such as the possible shortage of water-supply, and epidemic.—A.P. Special.

HELP QUETTA IN DISTRESS

Mufti Kifayatullah's Appeal

(From A Correspondent.)

DELHI, June 4.

Mufti Kifayatullah, President of the Jamiat-ul-Amai Hind has issued the following appeal:

Tragic details of the Quetta earthquake are most appalling and heart-rending. At least 70 per cent of the whole population has been completely destroyed. Government officials and workers of public Relief Committees have reached the spot.

May God give them zeal and strength to do service to mankind. Besides physical help, financial sacrifice is also badly needed. I therefore, appeal in the name of humanity to all my countrymen and those residing outside India to extend their hand of assistance towards the sufferers in Baluchistan with magnanimity and munificence.

The Central Office of Jamiat-Ul-Amai Hind has wired to the Sind Provincial Jamiat Ul-Amai to send authoritative information regarding the present situation, and their own proposal for carrying on relief work.

BERAR'S SYMPATHY FOR QUETTA VICTIMS

Aney's Telegram To Viceroy

YEOTMAL, March 4.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, has despatched the following wire to the Viceroy: "Greatly shocked at the colossal loss of life and damage to property owing to the earthquake. Please convey to the Agent to the Governor-General the heart felt sympathies of the people of Berar to the sufferers at Quetta and the affected areas."—A.P.

VICEREGAL LODGE BALL CANCELLED

SIMLA, June 4.

In consequence of the terrible disaster at Quetta Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Willingdon have decided to cancel the Ball which was arranged for Monday, the 10th June at the Viceregal Lodge.—A.P.

SHRADDHANAND TRUST SECRETARY FOR QUETTA

NEW DELHI, June 3.

With a view to start immediate relief for the earthquake sufferers at Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan, Dr. Jagdish Rai Goyal, M.B.B.S. and Pandit Dharam Vir Vedalankar, Organising Secretary, Shraddhanand Memorial Trust, who worked recently in the Bihar earthquake area, have offered themselves for relief work under the auspices of the Hindu Mahasabha and have communicated this fact telegraphically to Bhai Parmanand, the working President of the Hindu Mahasabha.—United Press.

REMOVE BAN ON *ENTRY INTO QUETTA*

Hyderabad Demands Facilities For People's Representatives

(From A Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 4.

A largely attended public meeting was held here last evening under the chairmanship of Mukhi Gobind Ram. The following resolution moved by Prof. Ghanashyam and seconded by Mahraj Hoonraj supported by Kazi Ali Akbar and Dr. Chimandas was unanimously passed:

ENTRY FOR BONAFIDE PERSONS

This public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad expresses its feeling of resentment against the action of the authorities in not allowing entry into Quetta to even the few representatives of the different communities to report the correct information regarding the dead and alive in Quetta, the want of which is still causing great anxiety and uncertainty to a large number of families all over Sindh. This meeting, therefore, urges the Government of India to issue instructions to authorities in Quetta to allow entry even at this stage to some representatives of different communities who may even be selected by the local authorities.

DON'T STOP EXTRICATION

This meeting has received with great pain the news that the work of extricating bodies from the debris has been stopped. In view of the experience in Burma and Bihar earthquake, where living persons were dug out after four to seven days, this meeting demands that the work of extrication be resumed and with a view to expediting it more men should be employed.

ABANDON "FIRING" IDEA

This meeting has learnt with great alarm the unconfirmed report that Quetta is going to be set on fire. If this is done several living persons possibly lying under the debris will be burnt to death and large quantities of jewellery and other valuable properties will be destroyed which might otherwise be secured. This meeting insists that this should not be resorted to and urges that arrangements be made for saving as much property as possible.

JUBILEE SEALS FOR 'QUAKE RELIEF

Post Offices To Continue Sales

NEW DELHI, June 4.

Sir Frank Noyce after consulting Their Excellencies decided that the surplus stock of Jubilee seals be put on sale with immediate effect for the benefit of the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

Circulars were issued to all head and sub-post offices that unsold stock of seals should not be returned according to previous instructions and if already returned should be sent back.

It will be recalled that the sale of seals closed on 31st May.—A.P.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE FUND

Madras Governor's Appeal

OOTACAMUND, June 4.

Endorsing the Viceroy's appeal H. E. the Gorvernor has issued an appeal to the Madras Presidency people for liberal contributions to the Viceroy's Quetta Earthquake Fund.

NO 'QUAKE IN AFGHANISTAN

SIMLA, June 4.

The Afghan Consul-General at Simla has received intimation that earthquake was not experienced in Afghanistan except for a very slight shock at Kandahar. No damage is reported.—A.P.

NO FEAR OF EPIDEMICS IN QUETTA

Alleged Pathan Brigandage Denied

G. O. C. AND MILITARY ARE BUSY RESCUING LIFE

(From Associated Special Correspondent).

QUETTA, June 4.

An official acccunt of the earthquake states that the first shock was felt at 3-07 a.m. on Friday with stunning suddenness and wiped out the civil part of the city. It being a cool night everyone was sleeping inside thus accounting for the appalling death roll. It was a dark night and nothing outside could be seen. The rumblings which normally give the foreboding of quakes synchronised. with the first shocks. The earth rocked and swayed like a vessel tossed by the heavy seas. The houses immediately collapsed. The subsequent shocks had the effect of pounding the debris and crushing all the lives trapped therein.

MILITARY AREA SAFE.

Three small fires which broke out gave the first alarm to the military. The shock on the cantonment side was lighter with the result that the military escaped with a few casualties. The General Officer Commanding came out of his house and decided that military assistance should be rushed to the scene of disaster. At 3-30 a.m. the first platoon of the troops consisting of a party of sappers and miners and gunners arrived in the city. Digging started instantly and from the first wards of the city more living than dead were dug out. The troops controlled the fire immediately and started extricating the dying and the dead.

FIRST MEDICAL AID.

Since the civil hospital had been completely destroyed the injured were rushed to the Indian Military Hospital. Since it was dark the rescue party could only be guided by cries of those buried. Within an hour hundreds of civilians were rescued from the debris alive. The military worked with uncanny speed and efficiency. Those with minor injuries were taken to the race course. One or two slight tremors came and another serious one followed. The last of the shocks was felt at 5 a.m. when the military were in the thick of the rescue work. Nearly 3,000 injured were taken to the Indian Military Hospital and medical aid was immediately administered to them, thanks to the voluntary work offered by the wives of the British civilians who assumed the role of nurses coming out as early as 4 a.m. A noticeable feature was that the civil population was co-operating zealously with the military.

SECOND DAY'S MEASURES.

On the second day the military which had to assume control of the city owing to the police force being completely wiped out, divided the city into definite districts and allotted them to definite units. Systematic excavation for the purpose of rescue work went on uninterrupted. Every available food supply in the city had been destroyed as the shops had been razed to the ground but the heavy demand of the survivors who lost everything was supplied by the military out of the large surplus stock stored by them. Aeroplane reconnaissance was carried on right down the Bolan pass in order to ascertain the extent of the damages to the adjoining places.

FREE TRANSPORT FOR REFUGEES.

On Sunday whenever it was mentioned that someone was trapped the military immediately took up the work of digging those places. Many possessions of those who had shops or residences in the city were dug out. Many survivors rushed to the Punjab and Sind by special trains. The N.W.R. authorities not only did not demand tickets for any class of passengers, but they also fed their passengers "en route." Great difficulty was encountered when a regular influx into Quetta of the relations of the dead and other sightseers and traders began. The authorities therefore decided that none except those on official business should be allowed near Quetta.

26,000 CASUALTIES.

The highest estimate of casualties according to the official version is 26,000 dead, but a regular and authentic list of the death is being prepared. The Indian section of the population has lost fifty per cent of its numbers. Among the military the Gurkhas doing duty at the Residency were killed and a few others were slightly injured. The R.A.F. suffered very badly, fifty of them being killed, including Flying Officer Taylor and two other officers as also Capt. Hussain of the 7th Light Cavalry. The wives of two military officers were also killed. A number of officers' bungalows collapsed, but the inmates saved themselves by rushing out in time.

outside the city where the dead were taken and either cremated or buried according to the religion of the deceased. Special lorries are being requisitioned. Some of the petrol pumps in the market caught fire but yesterday all the petrol in the city was drained out. There is no possibility at all of the outbreak of any infectious diseases. But for a slight burst which was immediately set right by the Sappers and the Miners water supply is normal. Lights were restored on the second night itself. The Reserve Air Force and all available soldiers are used for rescue work as also every available military lorry and private car.

NO LOOTING IN CITY

The report that Pathans rushed to the city with a view to loot is contradicted as a cordon of cavalry and tanks was thrown from the first night itself to prevent outsiders from entering the city. One of the rarest instances on record of tanks being used for throwing off and pulling down roofs was tried successfully here. An aeroplane hanger withstood the shock well but got damaged slightly. It was quickly repaired and is functioning again. The military are doing their work with admirable efficiency. The two important passes Bolan and Kolak are unaffected. Roughly the number of people who were dug up alive in 10,000 nearly 500 persons being rescued within the first two hours after the earthquake All the survivors numbering nearly 7,000 were encamped at the race course last night, the military band and the military officers being in atteindance.

G. O. C. BUSY

The General Officer Commanding who has taken charge of the whole city including the railway station convened a meeting of the officers every night to compare notes and ascertain the work to be carried on in every department The air reconnaissance party officers went out in all directions to find out the situation in various places. A lot of people are being fed outside Quetta. Excavation work is being done so thoroughly that all except those who are buried very deep have been brought out. Nine out of the twelve extra assistant commissioners have been killed.

50,000 CASUALTIES

Military parties in lorries went out in every direction and found that towards Mastung and lesser Legra and towards Bateli side the villages had suffered the heaviest. In some of those places the casualty list is nearly 60 per cent. of the population. It is understood from other official sources that the number killed in the outlying villages exclusive of Quetta is 30,000 thus bringing the total death roll up to date for Quetta and its neighbourhood to 50,000.

LANDSLIDE CALAMTTY

Sunday's earthquake left the railway stations en route intact But there had been on account of the quake on Sunday wild landslides in the adjoining hills resultin• in the throwing up of mountainous heaps of dust.

Owing to the heavy casualties among the subordinate staff the military have been handicapped.

On the second day the military burnt or buried 2,277 in Quetta and its environs. More than food difficulty water difficulty is being felt. Every day more than 3,000 messages are being received by air. The area affected lies in a semi circle along Mastung, Quetta and Baleli.

The Khan of Kalat with his family is safe.

GAYA MUNICIPALITY TO BE SUPERSEDED

Sequel To Mal-Administration

RANCHI, June 4.

It is understood that the Local Government have decided to supersede the Gaya Municipality on the ground of maladministration and appoint an officer to take over the administration.—A.P.

Bombay's Luck In Irish Derby Sweep

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 3.

The subscriptions for the Irish Derby Sweep total 1,935,627 sterling. The prize fund amounts to £1,160,900. In 1934, the Derby prize fund was 1,869,043. The reduction when compared with the last Grand National is attributable to the whole time operation in the United Kingdom of the restrictive legislation.

RESULT OF THE DRAW.

The draw has resulted as follows:—

Chasseneige, NW 67361 St. Philomena, Chindy Building Mazagon.

Plymouth Sound NP 51689, Ngwelaukkyee, Burma Oil Company, Chauk Post Office, Magwe District, Upper Burma.

Robin Goodfellow, NR 78371, Retire Bick Chez Bihar, Victoria Medical Hall, Laheridsarai, Darbhanga, B.N.W. Railway.

Bouldnor NN 78155, Nic 63 Mozang Road, Lahore.

Santorin NM 49227, Yu Mai Lupyan Cigar Shop, Mandalay.

Amusement NQ 38522, Lakshmi, Co., Canada, Madras.

Spanner NW 68765, Shakuntala, Kaiserganj, Ajmer.

Piccadilly NX 38446 Angur Barabazar Post Office, Chaibasa, BN Railway, Singhbum.

Sea Bequest NR 80466, Happy 178 Lower Pasundaung Road, Rangoon.

Sea Bequest MA 87925 Krishna, Ganaparavam Post Office, Chinisavaram Taluk, West Godavari District, Madras.

Urrillo NT 71413 Mangal, Shahpurpatti Post Office, Shahabad District.

Artistry CP 09931, Maula, Shivkal Motilal Building, Bellasis Road Bombay.

Chirgwin OC 45395, W. Richley, care Apoe Henjam, Persian Gulf.

None of ten residual prizes of 6.090 sterling were drawn by India. The drawing for 1,100 consolation prizes of 100 sterling each proceeded.

FUTURE OF N. R. A.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, June 4.

President Roosevelt has called special meeting of the Cabinet at 4 p.m. to-day to discuss the future of N. R. A. after which the Cabinet will confer with Congress leaders and then the President will call a special press conference whereat, it is expected, he will announce his plan to meet the Supreme Court's challenge to N. R. A. through some emergency action possibly designed to stem the falling prices in wages.

Mr. Donald Richberg the retiring head of N. R. A. announce that President Roosevelt told him not to arrange the dismissal of his organisation till June 16 when the present N. R. A. legislation is due to expire, unless renewed.

RUBBER EXPORT LEVY

BATAVIA, June 3.

The Aneta Agency learns that the method imposing extra export levy on rubber is still being considered.

The Dutch Premier, Colijn, pointed out on several occasions the necessity of obtaining extra revenue by export and fiscal tax on rubber.—Reuter.

MARKAPUR 'PLANE CRASH CASE ADJOURNED

MARKAPUR, June 2.

The case under sub-section 304-A I.P.C. against Mr. J. D. Mody, pilot of the mail plane which crashed on January 19 near Markapur causing the death of two villagers stands posted to 14th June.

Mr. Mody stands charged under the above section before the Deputy Magistrate, Markapur, by the Deputy Superintendent of police Markapur who investigated the case.

Witnesses so far examined include Mr. E. J. Earle, Assistant Inspector, Aircraft, Dumdum.—A.P.

Another Italo-Abyssinian Frontier Incident

HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES?

(Special Cable.)

ROME, June 3.

On the eve of a meeting of the Italo-Abyssinian conciliation committee at Milan another Italo-Abyssinian frontier incident occurred in the region of the river Uebiscebelli, some distance from Ualual. The casualties included Italian Somalilanders and Abyssinians both of whom were killed and wounded.

Military Precautions

Thirty Italian subjects of Eritrea were killed in Dankali region, on April 31, when the Italian native police outpost was attacked by the Abyssinians. According to an official communique some thousands of heads of cattle were also captured.

The Military Commander has taken necessary measures to ensure safety of the Italian subjects as further serious incident was reported the same day on the Italian Somaliland frontier where 20 armed Abyssinians attacked the Italian outpost near Gublie.

It is understood that at least ten Abyssinians were killed in the second incident.

HUGE NEW YORK CROWD GREETS "NORMANDIE"

Pandemonium After It Was Docked Brings All Traffic To Standstill

(SPECIAL CABLE).

NEW YORK, May 3

The "Normandie" which was docked after 1525 hours amid pandemonium and greetings of a crowd of over 100,000 along the waterfront brought all the traffic to a standstill.

Two fire-floats playing jets of water like fountains accompanied the "Normandie" dockyard, while an aeroplane equipped with gigantic amplifiers cruised overhead and sent strains "La Marseillaise."

Madame Lebrun who was the first to leave the ship drove to a hotel escorted by police sounding the sirens.

The passengers were enthusiastic of the "Normandie's" performance.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MINERS

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 3.

There is further improvement in the employment service in mid-April in most of the principal industries, particularly, building, public works engineering, cotton, hosiery, engineering and distributive trades; but there is a large increase in the temporary unemployment among the Yorkshire and midland miners.

The unemployed on May 20, numbered 2,044,752 being an increase of 292 compared with April 15, but a decrease of 45,629 compared with last year.

GOLD DRAIN FROM FRANCE CEASES

(Special Cable)

PARIS, June 3.

The recent drain of gold from France has now ceased and early reduction of the bank rate is expected.

An official statement issued by the Ministry of Finance confirms that M Caillaux favours international stabilisation as the basis for present parity of the franc, but suggests that he is preoccupied to deal with the stabilisation conference at present as he is absoorbed in balancing the budget and in the maintenance of present rate of franc.

The statement adds that M. Caillaux does not consider that he should take the initiative in calling the conference.

PRINCESS ROYAL TO UNDERGO OPERATION

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 3.

A bulletin says that the princess Royal is to undergo an operation.

The Princess for sometime had been suffering from aphthalmic goitre.

Although the health of the Princess has improved under medical treatment complete cure is not being effected.

It was therefore, decided to treat the thyroid gland by operation.

AGA KHAN'S "FOOTBALL TEAM"

One Of His Horses Bound To Win Derby, Says Lord Dewar

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 3.

At the annual press-club Derby luncheon Lord Derby and Lord Astor were present and the Aga Khan was absent. Lord Derby said, that even though Sir J. Butters were present he would have told the company that Bosleigh would have won had he been able to run. He said: "If I express the preference for the Aga Khan's horses I would prefer Hairan, not because I think him best but I would like him to win for the sake of his sire. I hope Fairhaven will run jolly well."

Lord Carnarvon said he thought, other horses would be sick of racing when they saw the tails of the Aga Khan's horses.

Lord Dewar said that the Aga Khan had almost got a football team and one is bound to score, but the question was which.

Sir Alfred Butt said that Aga Khan's trainer advised him to scratch his horses Japetus and Robin-Good-Fellow. That very optimistic owner Mister Simms, owner of Pry Second said: "I think I shall win the Derby and the Oaks". Simms runs Papyrett in the Oaks.

It is noteworthy that no trainer running the horse has previously won the Derby. It is notable that Bahram is occupying the same stable as Cicero, the last winning odds-on favourite in 1905. There will also be the same number of runners as that year.

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A MATRIC EXAMINATION ANOMALY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I hereby draw your attention, and through your paper the attention of the public and the University authorities to the anomaly of varying percentage of failures in the recent Matriculation examination results at different centres. Take for instance, the Nasik and Dhulia centres. At Nasik 109 students passed out of 403 appeared, whereas at Dhulia 296 passed out of 587 appeared, the percentage of passing being 27 and 50 respectively. If you take Sholapur the passing percentage is still lower. I find the same anomaly in the passes among students sent from this High School to Nasik and Dhulia Centres. Seven students appeared at Nasik out of whom only 'one' passed and at Dhulia 24 passed out of 46 sent up. I may here say that three students who appeared at Nasik were of outstanding merit and should have passed; while I can point at least 5 students who appeared at Dhulia and should not have passed judging from their yearly progress. This anomaly may happen even if examiners in one subject only be very strict as it may be at Nasik. And at Dhulia where the percentage of failures is lower all the examiners must have been liberal.

I do not think that the calibre of the Dhulia students was in any way superior to that of those at Nasik. This anomaly of varying percentage in failures must be thoroughly investigated by the authorities concerned, and causes for it should be minimised if not altogether put a stop to; otherwise students appearing at different centres will not be examined by the same standard.

Could it be that the above anomaly is due to there being more examiners from among the staff of Khandesh schools than from the Nasik schools?—Yours, etc.,

"AN AGGRIEVED GUARDIAN."

Jalgaon, June 2.

Parsi Charities

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I encroach upon the hospitality of your columns to put forward my views, as a student of the economic problems amongst the Parsis, on the agitation which is now going on both in the Press and from the Platform as regards the poverty and unemployment problems amongst the Parsis and the pooling of all communal resources to remedy the deplorable and critical condition of this microscopic community.

Your paper has done a remarkably good service by publishing the report on the "Parsi Problems" as gathered by Mr. D. J. Irani, Solicitor, under instructions from Lady Ratan Tata and Mr. J. K. Mehta. One thing noticeable from the report is that one and all of the erudite writers have expressed forcibly in quite unequivocal terms the bad situation through which the community is passing. They have expressed clearly that the Parsis are on the path of decadence and less and until immediate steps are taken to remedy effectively the existing ills, the community may be swept off the surface of the earth before the dawn of the new century.

It is pleasing to note that the present Trustees of the Parsi Panchayat are all very keen on ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes of their own co-religionists. They are also well aware of the failure of the Dole System to help substantially to shed even a ray of hope in the conditions of those who share the Charity gifts.

As reports run current the Panchayat Trustees think of holding a big Round Table Conference of the Representatives of the different Charity Trust Funds and of the different Associations and individuals who take interest in the matter and who are eager to suggest remedies to cope with the present communal crisis.

The afore-mentioned representative conference will then suggest the "Line of Action" and a "Three Year" or a "Five Year" Plan to cope with the situation. It cannot be doubted that an intelligent and an enterprising community like that of the Parsis will find it very easy to put their houses in order and retrace their footsteps from the path of degradation and ruin as quickly as they have traced the same.

I have studied the abovementioned Report very minutely and thoroughly and can say it with a little emphasis that the schemes as suggested by Mr. Ardeshir Godrej and Professor Gandhi are the best and the right lines of action for the community to follow.

Mr. Godrej has definitely expressed the advisability of turning the Parsi lads from clerks to independent agriculturists taking pride in earning their bread with the sweat of their brow rather than with the force of their pen. He is prepared to get 300 acres of land in a place near Bombay at a ridiculously low price and start thereon his agricultural and gardening scheme with only 25 Parsi families. He wants only three lacs by way of capital. If all the Parsi Funds join hands and contribute their mite, the said sum can be raised for the purposes in a fraction of a second, with the ultimate result that the present boomrang of the poverty and unemployment will comparatively subside.

Mr. Godrej as well as Prof. Gandhi are ready to have their selected pieces of lands examined by the Continental Experts who have a sound knowledge of Agriculture and are well able to test the soil by means of scientific experiments.

My further suggestion to Mr. Godrej's scheme is to shift the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage on that 300 acres of land so that those who have a liking for agriculture will get some sound training from their very boyhood, and good recruits can be supplied every year for tilling the grounds.

Thanking you in anticipation for allowing me this favour of expressing my views, and hoping to see them published soon.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI RUSTOMJI MANECKJI WADIA.

Silver Jubilee Motor Parade

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article dated 25th of May, 1935, has been read by me and I have got to inform the public that the said Motor car belonged to me and that I alone am entitled to give it as a gift and consequently I have presented it as a gift to our respected Amil Saheb who accepted it and got it transferred to his own name.—Yours, etc.,

SALEBHAI ABDULTAYEB.

Bombay. June 3.

KANDAHAR PLUNGED IN MOURNING

Relief Fund Under Royal Patronage

KABUL, June 4

Details of the Quetta Tragedy began arriving on Sunday night. Kandahar has been plunged in mourning. Hundreds of people here mourn their relatives. Family bereavements prevent many attending the British Legation reception tonight.

A relief fund has been opened under the royal patronage. Mihrabiahmar (corresponding to the Red Cross) mission is ready, Consul-General Salahuddin Saljuqi was sent to Quetta this morning to make preliminary arrangements.—A.P.

NAGPUR RELIEF PARTY

NAGPUR, June 4

Khan Sahib Siddique Ali Khan M.L.A. is organising a relief party to proceed to Quetta shortly.—United Press.

NO EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX

"Tribune" Case Judgment

LAHORE, June 4.

Judgment was delivered this morning by a full bench of the High Court in the "Tribune" income tax case.

The Chief Justice and Justice Addison delivering separate but concurring judgment held that the "Tribune" was not exempt from income tax under sub-section 4 (3) and (1) of the Income Tax Act.

Mr. Justice Bakshi Tekchand held an opposite view.

Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Addison thought that testator's intention was not primarily charitable but for the propagation of certain political views.

Mr. Justice Teckchand held that so long as the object was legally charitable the Court was not concerned to enquire whether it was actually beneficial.—A.P.

A charitable dispensary for Muslims was opened by Sir Sulei man Cassum Mitha at Mandvi Post Office, Bhendi Bazaar.

CITIZEN' MEETING AT CORPORATOIN HALL

(Continued from page 1.)

Relief of the Earthquake sufferers.

HORNIMAN THANKS MAYOR

Mr. B. G. Horniman in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Nariman said that the Mayor had conducted the meeting in a businesslike and efficient manner. He also thanked him for the prompt action that had been taken by him in calling the Citizens' meeting at the earliest opportunity, to render relief to the unfortunate victims of the Earthquake. He and the others had the utmost confidence in Mr. Nariman, and the speaker was sure that work of rendering would be done with quick despatch and ability.

Prof. V. G. Rao seconded the Vote of Thanks.

The Mayors' Relief Fund Committee will meet on Wednesday to elect the Executive.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the citizens of Bombay held in the Municipal Corporation Hall on Tuesday, the following resolution was passed, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay being in the Chair:—

"That a Committee consisting of the following members. with powers to co-opt be appointed to take necessary steps to raise funds and collect medical requisites, etc., for giving relief to the sufferers and remit the amount and materials so collected to the Viceroy's Fund unless any amounts received are earmarked by the donors thereof for any other suittable organisation set up for the purpose and acceptable to this Committee:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay (Chairman).

HON. SECRETARIES

Mr. Meyer Nissim.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy.
Mr. Behram N. Karanjia.
Mr. S. K. Patil.
Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai.

HON. TREASURERS.

Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji.
Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy, Bart;
Mr. J. G. Ridland.
Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.
Mr. Mathooradas Tricamji.

LIST OF DONATIONS

The following Donations received for the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund were announced at the Meeting:—

Through Sona-Chandiwala Ruttonji Nusserwanji Lakdawala for the poor destitute distressed population Rs. 2,121-0-0, Messrs. Batliwala and Karani Rs. 1,000-0-0 In memory of the late Mr. Behramji Nowrosji Gamudia Rs. 1,001-0-0 The Rotary Club Rs. 1,000-0-0 General Motors India Ltd. Rs. 1,000-0-0, Mr. Nusserwanji S. Guzder Rs. 251-0-0 From the Residents through Prof. V. G. Rao Rs. 250-0-0 Mr. Tricamdas Kevalram Lulla (From the office staff of the Daulatram Dyeing and Bleaching Mills). Rs. 201-0-0, Mrs. Jerbai N. J. D. Wadia, the View Hornby Vellard for Parsi Sufferers. Rs. 101-0-0, Mr. V. L. Mehta Rs. 101- 0-0 The Bombay Gas Company Rs. 100-0-0, Mr. M.M Pavri Rs 100-0-0 through B. M. Jagirdar through Mr. V. Mehla Rs. 51-0-0 and Diwan Bahadur Krishanlal Javeri (Promised). Rs. 51-0-0. Total Rs. 7,327-0-0.

Prof. Bare Agha.

Lucknow Musician In Bombay

Mr. Bare Agha, Professor of Vocal Music in the All-India Marris College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow. is now in Bombay. He is a pupil of the late Nawab Chhaman Saheb of Bilsi Home Minister to the late Nawab Saheb Rampur. Ustad Mahomed Ali Khan, who was the last descendent of Mian Tansen's family and Raja Nawab Ali Khan Saheb Bahadur, the author of "Marrifulnaghamat", one of the best books on Indian music.

Bare Agha Saheb is a composer and possesses a very charming voice. His speciality is "phyal" and "Thumri" which he sings in the Lucknow style. He has won several diplomas and Medals. He is staying at 39 Dwarkadas Mansion, Dadar Mani Road, opposite to G.I.P. Institute.

Bare Agha Saheb thinks that refined Hindustani music is nearly lost to us and something else has taken its place. We do sometimes bear good music but close investigation will prove that we hear is nothing but the charm of a tuned voice. Voice plays an important part in music, but it is not quite sufficient to possess tuned voice. There are many technicalities.

Bare Aga Saheb thinks that there is a real field for Indian music in the Talkies, but he finds that producers pay very little attention to real music and the art of dancing. He suggests that actors and actresses of the cinema profession must have some systematic training of Indian Music and dancing. and in a place like Bombay, where there are first class film producing companies, it is necessary to have an Institute where training in Indian music and dancing can be given to the cinema artists.

Golden Jubilee Of Congress

BOMBAY, June 4.

The "United Press" understa nds that the question of the celebration of the Golden Jubil ee of the Indian National Congress towards the close of the year, has already engaged the attention of Babu Rajendra Pra sad.

Special Significance

It is likely that the celebrations will take place either towards the close of this year or early in 1936.

In view of the fact that the Golden Jubilee Year synchronises with the inauguration of the new "Reforms" Nationalist circles are reported to be insisting on nation-wide celebrations as a point of honour.

In this connection, in an exclusive interview to the "United Press," Babu Rajendra Prasad said that he is considering the manner in which it should be celebrated, and that he is not just now in a position to state anything about the details. However, he added, he will bring the matter before the next meeting of the Working Committee.

Worthy Of High Traditions

Further he expressed that the Golden Jubilee of the Congress must be celebrated by the whole country in a manner worthy of the high traditions and immense services this great National Institution has rendered to the country during the fifty years of its life. He also added that the celebrations should not end in mere propaganda, but should take a solid and constructive form which may be of lasting benefit to the Nation.—United Press.

Dr. V. G. NADGIR

(Continued from page 6).

and elsewhere. The loss will be heavily mourned by the members of the medical profession who had the good fortune to prosecute their studies under his masterly teaching when he was professor at the Grant Medical College.

At the time of his death Dr. Nadgir was aged 57 and his funeral was attended by his medical and lay friends from Dharwar and Hubli and by Dr. S. K. Vaidya, the well-known pathologist of Bombay, who was one of Dr. Nadgir's colleagues.

PATNA, June3.

Considerable interest was roused among the doctors and the staff of the Patna Medical College Hospital on May 31, when a poor Indian Mother delivered a baby weighing 10 lbs. under the most normal circumstances.

It may be mentioned that the average weight of babies born to Indian parents is 5½ lbs. and Europeans 7 lbs.

Both the mother and child are reported to be quite hale.—United Press.

MORE HANDSOME DONATIONS

Wadia Charities Subscribe Rs. 20,000 To Relief Funds

It is understood the Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities have subscribed the sum of Rs. 10,000 towards the Viceroy's 'Quake Relief Fund, and a wire to that effect has been sent to H. E. the Viceroy.

It is also understood the Trustees have sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 10,000, and sent it to the Karachi Parsi Anjuman, to be spent for relief of families of Parsi victims of the disaster.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS FOR HOUSE-BREAKING

Malana Bomanna arrested on May 27, and charged under sections 451, 380 I.P.C. for housebreaking and theft in regard to property valued at Rs. 8 has been sentenced to-day to undergo 18 months' imprisonment by Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

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Pains, Gout, Rheumatism

Bad Legs, Varicose Veins, Phlebitis

Diseases of the skin, Carbuncles, Varicose ulcers and Eczema, Phlebitis, Varicose veins, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains, Arterio-sclerosis (hardening of the arteries), Female complaints.

When the blood becomes heavy with impurities, which eventually affect the skin, this brings about inflammation that takes the form of acne, eczema, rash, erythema. Herpes, psoriasis, sycosis, zona, prurigo, also have the same cause. Besides, vitiated blood is responsible for numerous other complaints such as : pains in the bones or muscles, neuralgia, sciatica, headaches, gout and rheumatism, arthritis. When the impurities in the blood attack the veins, the patient suffers from piles, varicose veins or phlebitis, which are always liable to form ulcers of the legs - a hopelessly chronic complaint. Or else, vitiated blood brings about the terrible "arterio-sclerosis" or hardening of the arteries, often followed by complications in the kidneys, heart and brain. Impure blood is also at the root of all female complaints, especially during the change of life. But, as the cause of all these calamities is now fully known - thanks to the works of L. Richelet - it is very easy for you to treat them effectively by using his method known as

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Rise And Fall Of Quetta

From A Small Town To First Class Military Station

Quetta (Kwattah or Shal), the capital of the Baluchistan Agency and head quarter station of the Quetta-Pishin District, lies in 30 degree 10' N. and 67 degree 1' E., at the northern end of the valley of that name and at an elevation of 5,500 feet above the sea level. It is now one of the most desirable stations in northern India, and is connected with India by the North-Western Railway, 727 miles from Lahore, and 536 from Karachi. A military road connects it with Pishin, 30 miles, and thence with Dera Ghazi Khan in the Punjab by the Pishin-Dera Ghazi Khan cart road, a distance of 270 miles.

The place consists of the Indian town on the south-east, the civil lines on the south-west and the cantonment on the north, the first two being separated from the latter by the Habib Nullah, which has been named "The Thames" by Europeans. Owing to its recent growth, it has been possible to lay out the station on systematic lines, of which the excellent broad roads are a feature. The Lytton road, a fine avenue forming a continuation of the military road from Sibi, which traverses the Bolan Pass and passes through the western part of the civil lines, is the finest and most picturesque.

The Station as a whole was planted out by Mr. (now Sir Hugh) Barnes, who was placed in charge of Quetta after the return of the troops from Kandahar in 1881 at the end of the second Afghan campaign. Previous to this, Quetta was practically treeless, though in the surrounding villages there were apricots, mulberries, white poplar, and possibly a few peaches in Kirani. The plane, the Kabul willow the weeping willow and the Lombardy poplar did not exist.

With Sir Robert Sandeman's consent, Mr. Barnes decided to plant out the station, and two or three hundred camel loads of cuttings of various trees were obtained from Kandahar and planted thickly along the road sides; the Residency garden was also stocked with Kandhar peaches. The wide ride at the side of the Lytton Road was made at the same time by taking a strip from each of the compounds as far as the Commanding Royal Engineer's Bungalow, to which point the Civil Station then extended. A few years later Mr. Barnes also planted Woodcock Spinney and a good deal of the wood below the Polo ground. In all this work Mr. Barnes was greatly assisted by Mr. Ingle, then Treasury Officer.

The town lies beneath the slopes of Murdar, the mountain which bounds the Quetta valley on the east; to the north, but further off, are to be seen the long straight line of Zarghun and the peaks of Takatu; on the west appears the great shoulder of Chiltan. Looking north-westward, the outline of the Toba hills is to be seen on a clear day across the low Mashelakh Range.

DRY CLIMATE.

The climate of the place is extremely dry and, on the whole, healthy for Europeans, though the sudden changes in the temperature necessitate precautions against 'chills.' An abundant supply of good pipe water, and attention to sanitary arrangements have resulted in a considerable decrease in enteric fever for which the place at one time had an unenviable reputation. The winter is very cold, the thermometer frequently falling below freezing point. The spring, which commences in March and the summer, which ends early in September, are aggravated by violent storms of wind, which bear with them clouds of dust. The autumn is calm and at this time the climate is deliciously clear, cool and bracing. In summer the heat is never intense and the nights are always cool. The most picturesque time in Quetta is the spring when the hedges are pink with Persian roses, and the blossom on the fruit trees gives the place a Japanese appearance. Rain and snow occur between December and March, at which time tehe cold is specially trying to Indians.

Persons of almost every nationality in India are to be met with in the town, but the majority of them are from the two adjoining provinces of the Punjab and Sind. Punjabis, and Sindis, with a few Europeans and Parsis, monopolise almost all the trade and the educated professions, and fill most of the appointments in the local Government offices.

A SHORT HISTORY.

Under its ancient name of Shal, the town has for many centuries been a land-mark in the history of Afghanistan and northern India. The first European traveller, who is known to have visited the place, was Masson who passed through it in 1828, and who noticed that the town was located round the 'miri,' (now the arsenal) which was surrounded by a slight mud crenated wall. At this time the town comprised about three hundred houses; the bazar was tolerably well supplied, and was a fair one for a provincial town.

Eleven years later, when the army of the Indus reached Quetta, Shal became the head-quarters of the Political Agent and continued as such up to October, 1842, when the place was evacuated. The Political Agent's house appears to have been situated on the site now occupied by the Principal Medical Officer's bungalow (1904), and to the west of the house of the General Officer Commanding. At this time Quetta formed an important link on the line of communication with India, and was subjected on more than one occasion to attacks from the local tribes. The most severe of these was one made on June 23, 1840, by a lashkar of about 800 men under Gafur, Panezai, which attempted an assault but was driven off in about three hours, with the loss to the British of only two Baloch gunners and one of the 1st Regiment of Sepoys wounded. The enemy, however, lost heavily, 22 being killed and three taken prisoner, whilst a number were carried off wounded. In the following month the town was invested by the insurgent Brahuis from Kalat for a week but, owing to dissensions in the camp of the enemy, the attempt was finally abandoned.

Dr. Bellew visited Yuetta in 1872 and found it in a state of decay and this was the condition of the place when the second occupation took place in 1876. At this time the 'miri' was occupied by a small garrison of the Khan of Kalat's troops, consisting of a gun's crew, a company of infantry and 20 mounted men, but in 1877 the tragic events connected with the murder of Lieutenant Hewson and the wounding of Lieutenant Kunhardt and Captain Scott caused it to be occupied by British troops. The native town was afterwards removed to its present local and the site of the 'miri' was converted into an arsenal.

The next few years were occupied in acquiring land for the new cantonment and civil station and in the construction of lines, barracks and other buildings. Sir Thomas Holdich, writing of Quetta as it was in 1884 and contrasting it with that of 1878 remarks:—"It is always interesting to note the process of evolution of a frontier town. Cities do not spring up in the East like mushrooms. The process is slow, for nothing but the necessities of Government leads to development. There is little, if any, private enterprise concerned, especially on the part of Europeans who are nowadays more than ever loth to sink any portion of their capital in the land of strangers, so that house property all through India is rapidly passing into the hands of natives. Yet the Quetta of 1884 was a very different Quetta to that of 1878. It was more than half-way to the Quetta of 1889. The basis of its construction was (and is) mud. The Residency of 1884 was but a superior sort of bungalow built of materials which largely suggested mud. The walls of its compound were (as were the walls of the infant station everywhere) uncompromising mud. Such houses as then existed possessed roofs which, like the roofs of most of the large homes in Western Afghan villages, centred in a dome, and the dome was built of sun-dried mud bricks. This construction saves the use of timber in a country where timber is scarce.

"Some of the poplars, which are now such a feature in the Quetta landscape, were already well grown, but all upper Quetta, where now stands York town and the infantry lines, was as bare as any other plain around Pishin, and a few clumps of crabbled-looking mulberry trees, with a sprinkling of apricots denoted the position where once stood the aboriginal villages of the District. I believe that the Quetta Club existed in 1884 much as in its present form.

(Continued on page 4.)

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Latest Commercial News

SHARP RISE OF 42 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Upward Trend In Cross Rates

WEAKNESS IN GOLD AND SILVER

Grains Quiet And Metals Easy

BOMBAY, June 4.

On Tuesday crossrates moved upward after opening around previous closing rates.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton ruled firm on trade buying and short covering on account of the hope of favourable outcome of the Press Conference held by President Roosevelt. There was a sharp rise.

GOLD SLIGHTLY EASY BUT SILVER VERY WEAK.

London gold was slightly easy but silver was very weak.

GRAINS QUIET AND METALS EASY.

Grains ruled quiet with small business. Metals ruled easy.

SECURITIES DECIDEDLY BETTER.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive owing to the absence of speculative enquiry. Giltedged securities displayed decidedly better sentiment but actual business was small.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 4.

Previous closing	10.83
To-day's opening	11.02
Difference	—+.19
To-day's closing	11.25
Difference	+.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 4.

Previous closing	5.82
To-day's opening	5.89
Difference	+.07
To-day's closing	6.01
Difference	+.19

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 232

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

The market closed firm at 11.25 with a rise of 42 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 4.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.00/11.05) 11.32/11.30
October (1068/10.66) 11.02/11.00
December (10.73/10.70) 11.05/11.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 4.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.06) 6.21
American October (5.76) 5.92
Egyptian July (7.69) 7.79
Egyptian October (7.62) 7.79

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 4.

Broach July-August moved between Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 230-8 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 229-8 with New York futures about 26 points up. Broach New April May was Rs. 212-4 at that time.

JUTE SHARES WEAK

Coals Steady And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, June 4.

Jutes opened firm but as the session progressed, sellers appeared and prices were sagged to some extent. Coals remained steady with moderate business. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous disclosed no fresh feature. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities.—3 per cent Loan 1941 101/6; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 95; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/14 small lot; 5 per cent Bonds 1935 100/10; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 117/8; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/10; 5 1/2 per cent Loan 1938/40; 108/10; 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds 1935 101/5.

Banks.—Imperial fully paid 1578; Reserve 119.

Cottons.—New Victoria 1/8; New Victoria pref 4/12.

Coals.—Bengal 284 odd lot; Equitable 39/11; West Jamuria 13/4.

Jutes.—Anglo India 497/8; Barnagore 178 small lot; Belvedere 396 small lot; Clive ordy 30/2; Clive 7 per cent pref 132 small lot; Howrah 55/8; Hooghly pref 19/4; Kamarhatty 572; Kanknarrah 506; Nuddea 61/8 small lot; Reliance 73/8.

Miscellaneous.—Burma Corpn 6/12; Bengal Telephone ordy. 19/8; Indian Iron and Steel 7/5; Delhi Floor pref. 113; British India Corpn ord 3/11; Titaghur Paper ordy 22; Titaghur Paper defd 9/9 small lot; Samastipur Sugar 10.—A. P.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Bombay, June 4.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 4th June 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,27,25,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/9/3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-0 allotted approximately 77 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1 crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-11-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1 crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 11th June 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Thursday, the 13th June 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 31st May 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 4,05,50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 4.

Previous closing	4.92 1/8
To-day's opening	4.93
To-day's closing	4.92 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 4.

Previous closing	4.92 1/16
To-day's opening	4.92 1/2
To-day's closing	4.93 5/8
Difference	+.01 15/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 4.

Previous closing	74.31
To-day's opening	74.31
To-day's closing	74.68
Difference	+.37

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 4.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/2 and then eased to 4.92 3/8 subsequently rising on better support to 4.93 3/8 franc opened at 74.31 and then fell to 74.29 but thereafter the rate improved steadily to 74.50.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.93 5/8.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.68.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 4.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 1/2d.	32 1/2d.
Spot	33 3/4d.	32 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 4.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-0) £7-1-11

DISCOUNTS

London, June 4.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES.

London, June 4.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8)	1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.62)	5.60 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.18)	37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2)	0.92 3/4
London on Shanghai (1-8 1/2)	1-7 7/8
London on Milan (59.46)	59.40
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 4.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 78/8, 78/15 and 79/8. The market became depressed by disappointing foreign cables which brought in heavy speculative liquidation and selling while lower London cables caused further selling but at the lower level with the apperance of better London news prices recovered sharply and closed steady at Rs. 78/10, 79/2 and 79/11.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/6, 35/6/6 and 35/8. The market was rather steady owing to better exchange but latterly rates eased on weakness in franc which caused some selling. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/3/6, 35/4/6 and 35/6.

OBITUARIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 4.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with July at 64 and October at 63 3/4. The market showed some slight activity but the enquiry was not aggressive and business in consequence did not show much improvement.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 4.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.83 1/4. The market displayed very little activity in the absence of any good demand.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 4.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 1/2 sellers. Steady.) £226 3/4 buyers £226 3/4 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£13 15/16 buyers £14 1/16 sellers. Irregular) £13 11/16 buyers £13 3/4 sellers. Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 1/2 to £36 1/2) £35 to £36

Glasgow (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-9 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2

JUTE

May/June New Crop (£20 1/8 buyers) £20 1/8 paid and sellers.

Dunlop June (£23 sellers) £23

Lightning June (£21 1/2) £21 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 15/16) 6 paid and buyers.

Forward (6 1/2) 6 1/4 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay June-July (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 1/8 nominal.

Linseed Calcutta May/June £11 11/16 sellers) June-July sellers £11 11/16 nominal.

Linseed La Plata (June-July £9 7/16) £9 7/16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal July (£15 1/16 sellers.) £15 1/8 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June 4.

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6 14 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	6 14 3
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6 14 3
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6 14 3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6 14 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6 14 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 4.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 6 3
Linseed September	6 14 0

The tone was quiet

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 4

Messrs Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices. £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 17 0
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 9 9
Turner and Newall	2 16 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 8 6
Attock Oil	0 8 1½
Associated Portland Cement	2 8 9
Electric Supply Corporation	3 1 0
Ooregum Gold Mining Preferred	1 5 0
Bairs Railways	1 0 3
County of London Elec Supply Ord	3 16 6
Marconi International Marine	1 13 0
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co	3 10 6
General Electric Ord	2 16 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 12 6
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	79 0 0
International Railways of C America	dol. 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	1 11 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 13 9
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 3 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 5.70 p.c. p.a.

Market steady but business restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 3

July 0.82 1/2—1/4c
September 0.83 1/2—1/4c
December 0.85 1/2—1/4c

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 4

Ready Javas Rs. 14
Shipment May Rs. 4-3-9
Shipment June Rs. 4-3-6
Shipment July-September Rs. 4-3-6
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs. 4-3-9
Saraya Rs. 14
Harinagar Rs. 14-0-6
Java Spot F4.00
Market firm.

Steady To Firm Tone On Stock Exchange

GOOD RALLY IN COTTON, COPPER & RUBBER

Continent Heavily Selling Francs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 4.

On the Stock Exchange steady to firm tone ruled but practically in all sections business was restricted.

The commodities rubber improved on malayan shipments being smaller than anticipated.

Cotton staged a good rally before the close owing to rumours that President Roosevelt will make some constructive statement to-night.

Silver fell one penny on India and China selling but later partially recovered.

Renewed speculative buying caused a rise in copper.

Continent started selling francs fairly heavily before the close probably owing to the nervousness at small majority in the finance commissions' vote giving French Government plenary power.

Wall Street opened firm and rallied quietly.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 4.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 Ex. Dividend.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday, May 27 £97
Tuesday, May 28 £97
Wednesday, May 29 £97
Thursday, May 30. £97
Friday, May 31 £97 1/4
Monday, June 3 £97 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 4.

3-30 p.m.

General business was poor with the lack of any fresh incentive to stimulate buying interest. Giltedgeds were firm but there was only small business. Industrials in general were quiet but the undertone was favourable. Internationals and oil shares were rather firmer.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£87 5/8) £87 1/8 Ex Div.

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 7/8) £108

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£112 1/8) £112 1/4

4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 3/8) £117 5/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 7/8) £106

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 per cent Preference cumulative (27-6) 27-6

Marks and Spencer Splits shars (4 3/8) 4 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 3 7/8

Musical Industries (25-3) 26-0

Princhin Johnson (41-6) 41-6

Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-6) 8-6

Woolsworth New Ford (115-0) 115-0

Realisation 1930 (£84 1/2) £84 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (44-3) 44-3

University Ordinary (30-1 1/2) 30-1 1/2

Ford Motors (35-0) 35-0

Cables and Wireless (7) 7

British American Tobacco (122-6) 122-6

Camera A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-10 1/2) 136-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Defd. (17-0) 17-4 1/2

Distillers (93-7 1/2) 94-1 1/2

Bred and Dyers (9-0) 8-6

British Celanese (11-6) 12-4 1/2

J and P Coats Ordinary (64-10 1/2) 64-10 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (57-6) 59-0

Fine Cotton Spinners (5-6) 5-6

Western Limited Ordinary (13-1 1/2) 13-1 1/2

Inter Nickels (28 1/8 Ex. Div.) £28 1/2

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 3

July 64 1/8 plus 2d
October 64 plus 1 3/8d
December 63 7/8 plus 3/4 d

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 3

September 2.35 plus 12
December 2.41 plus 11
March 2.16
May 2.21

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 4.

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock £86 1/2) £86 Ex. Div.

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97 1/2) £97 Ex. Div.

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113) £113

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111 1/4) £109 1/4 Ex. Div.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (17-9) 17-9
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£14) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-6) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (31-0) 31-9

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £17
East Rand Proprietory (51-0) 51-0
Rand Mines (161-3) 160-0

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (49-6) 48-1 1/2
Anglo Dutch (63-1 1/2) 63-9
Burma Oil 79-4 1/2) 80-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (4-3) 5-3
Shell Transport (71-3) 72-6
Royal Dutch (25 1/4) 25 1/4

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£48) £48
L M Ford (£17 7/8) £18 1/8
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£22 7/8) £22 7/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 1/2) £135 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (276-3) 275-0
Goddar New (217-6) 215-0
Moddar New (80-0) 80-0
Sub Nigel (271-3) 271-3
Union Corporation (157-6) 158-9
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 4.

General Motors (dol 30) dol 30 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/8) dol 15 1/4

U S Steel Common (dol 31 1/2) dol 32 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2) unquoted.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 4

Wheat	7,788 cwts.
Linseed	7,514 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	42 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,918 cwts.
Castorseed	838 cwts.
Rice	36,926 cwts.
Myrabollams	587 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,861 cwts.
Gram	1,425 cwts.
Joowar	3,761 cwts.
Barley	477 cwts.
Bajree	855 cwts.
Coal	922 tons.

New York Cotton Prices Shoot Up

ROOSEVELT'S EFFORT TO STAVE OFF FALLING PRICES

Heavy Buying On Unfavourable Weather

NEW YORK, June 4.

Bright upturn was the direct result of the expectation of the favourable outcome of the Press conference held by President Roosevelt in order to devise measures to stave off falling prices due to N.R.A. decision while hopeful view entertained with regard to the extension of the Government loan for new crop gave further impetus to the market where prices rose sharply on general buying activity and bears covering.

Weather continues to be less favourable owing to excessive rains. Trading in October commenced at 11.02 i.e. nineteen points higher than the previous closing. Prices speedily advanced on active covering and trade buying together with higher Liverpool advices with October gradually rising to 11.14. At this point the spurt of buying activity subsided but market maintained a fairly steady undertone.

117 DEGREES IN SHADE

Toll Of Sunstroke At Nirmal

HYDERABAD (Dn.) (By Mail)

According to a report from Nirmal, Adilabad District, intense heat is being experienced, the thermometer being 117 in the shade. Several persons are reported to have died in consequence.

Among these are Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, B.A. B.T.. Head Master, Middle School, Adilabad and his young daughter. They were on their way to Adilabad, when they made a halt at Nirmal. Here Mr. Ibrahim's daughter took ill from sunstroke and died. Four hours later Mr. Ibrahim himself succumbed to an attack of sunstroke.—A. P.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

Light Showers Reported From Southwest Arabian Sea

POONA, June 4.

The bay monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam and East and North Bengal. Light local showers are reported from southwest Arabian Sea. The maximum temperatures are above normal in the east United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, east Central Provinces, the North Madras coast and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall.

Port Blair quarter of an inch, Myitkyina three inches, Tavoy and Amherst threequarters of an inch, Kyakpyu, Yamethin and Lashio half an inch each, Cherrapunji thirteen, Darjeeling four inches, Silchar and Jalpaiguri three inches, Gauhati two inches, Dibrugarh, Dhubri and Sibsagar one and half inches each, Mymensingh and Shillong one inch each, Narayanganj three quarters of an inch.

Forecast:

Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma and Assam and occur locally in Bengal.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4-6-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—.004 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 85.4 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 93.0 degrees 2.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 81.9 degrees 2.0 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W S W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4

Rain in 24 hours 000 inches

Total arinfall during the month 0.00 inches

Total rainfall during the year 0.02 inches

Weather remarks: Slight drizzle

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 4-6-35

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 88.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.95 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.73 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

S.S. Kota Nopan, Captain J J Jager, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Arrived from Rotterdam via Port Said.

S.S. Naldera, Captain R C Dane, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Victoria, Captain E Macaluso, Agents Lloyd Triestino, Arrived from Genoa via Aden

S.S. Jalaputra, Captain G C MacWilliams, Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Arrived from Rangoon via Colombo.

S.S. Nizam, Captain M J MacLure, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Arrived from Calcutta via Coast Ports.

S.S. Alavi, Captain J Beattie, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Arrived from Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Jeypore, Captain W L Pepe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Arrived from Kobe via Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

June 4.

S.S. Hesperia, Captain F J Houghton, Agents James Finlay and Co., Sailed for Marmagoa.

S.S. Cathay for Australian Ports via Colombo.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 4

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 160 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 112

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 3/4 3rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/16 4th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 4th instant
Java/London 7.25 4th instant
London/Paris 74.41 3rd instant
London/Belgium 28.92 3rd instant
London/Switzerland 15.05 1/2 3rd instant
London/Italy 59.34 3rd instant
London/Berlin 12.12 3rd instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 3rd instant
London/New York 4.92 1/16 3rd instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 3/4 3rd instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.

Gold £7-2-0 3rd instant

Silver London Ready 33 1/2 3rd instant

Silver London Forward 33 3/4 3rd instant

Silver New York Ready 74 1/4 3rd instant

London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 3rd instant

London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent. 3rd instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

CHILDREN AS EMPLOYEES

Evidence In Worli Explosion Case

The story of Explosion that occurred on October 24, 1934, was narrated by two employees of the factory, when the case against Pirbhoy Tyebji Bhori was resumed by Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court on Tuesday.

Pirbhoy Tyebji is charged with (1) breach of certain conditions of licence: (2) with manufacturing or possessing or importing certain kinds of emplosive; (3) with endangering human life through negligence.

Babibai Dagan, one of the employees in the factory and an eye-witness of the explosion, stated that at about 10-30 in the morning, Salebhoy (one of the deceased) was weighing out something. When a weight fell from the scale on to the explosive substance. This, she said, caused the explosion. Witness' both hands were badly burnt. She was in the employ for four months, and was paid four annas a day.

The accused she continued, visited the factory once in a week.

CHILDREN AS EMPLOYEES.

Narendra Gampoo the next witness corroborated her story of the occurrence of the explosion. He was also employed on four annas a day. The accused visited the factory once in four days. The majority of the employees were children.

Dr. Ramchandra Bhaskar, stated that on October 24, fourteen patients were brought to the K.E. M. Hospital. Of these, ten died. And nine of them had sustained burns of the second degree.

Jamadar Mohammad Ismail who accompanied Sub-Inspector Oomarkhan to the Factory stated that fourteen persons were removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, and two to the J. J. Hospital. One boy named Jijaba Bala died on the spot. Witness seized a scale, weights, and some samples of powders apparently used in fireworks. The powders were sent to the Chemical Analyser.

On November 19, when he visited the factory, five articles and Coarse yellow powder were seized.

Babu Govind, one of the employees and who escaped uninjured, stated that there were about thirty persons employed in the factory. Four were women; six or seven men; about seven boys: and eight girls. Some of the boys were about thirteen years of age.

The case was then adjourned to June 10.

Steady Tone In Share Bazar

Bundi And Burma Shares Firm

Small Business And Narrow Fluctuations

Bombay, June 4.

The local share Bazaar was fairly steady to-day with moderate inquiry. There was particularly good inquiry for Bundi and Bombay-Burma shares which displayed good undertone.

The monthly gross earnings of Tata Hydro Electric Agencies were satisfactory but they were discounted as they proved in line with general expectation. Tata Steel Shares were very steady at the start but later on ruled quiet on scattered liquidation. On the whole business was small and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 4

Century 272 273 272 273/2
Bombay Dyeing 851 852
Kohinoor 208 206/4
Central India 308 312 311
New Great 146 149 150 149/6
Simplex 79 78/12
Swadeshi 198 200 197 198/2
Bundi 40 40/8 41 40/6 40/12 40/4 40/4
I Cement 455 452 453 452/8
Punjab 29/2 29/8 29/4
Shahabad 530 525 526 523/12
Andhra 1740 1745 1743 1745
Tata Hydro 181/10 181/4 180/5
Tata Power 1637 1640 1632 1635 1637 1635 1631
Tram Ord 158/7
T Steel Defd 726 726 725 727 722 725 721
T Steel Ord 146/8 147/12 147/4 148 147
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 173
Bellapur 317 320 318/12
B Steam 307 306 305/10
B Burma 335 337 348 346/4

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, June 4.

100 Ahm. Advance	302	8
500 Bom. Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	852	8
250 Bradbury	108	12
100 Century	272	12
100 Central India	311	4
100 Colaba	141	4
100 Coorla	107	8
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	380	0
1 E D Sassoon	0	3 3
100 Finlay	112	8
100 Gogak	195	0
1000 Hindustan	1,725	0
100 Indore	77	3
50 Kastoorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	17	12
100 Kohinoor	208	4
250 Laxmi	685	0
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	45	0
1000 Morarji	870	0
250 Model	49	6
50 Mysore	108	12
200 New Great	149	6
100 Oosmanshahi	55	0
100 Phoenix	317	2
25 Sassoon Silk	33	3
1000 Sholapur	2,300	0
50 Simplex	73	12
100 Swadeshi	198	12
100 Swan	80	0
25 Tata	11	0
500 Vishnu	1415	0
1000 Western	900	0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	100	0
25-50 Central	38	0
500 Imperial	1585	0
125-500 Im. Con.	400	0
50-100 India	121	4
5 Union	5	11

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	40	4
70 Gwalior	123	0
160 Indian	452	8
40 Katni Dfd.	1415	0
100 Katni	423	12
75 Okha	240	10
10 Punjab	29	4
100 Shahabad	523	12
70 United	103	0

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12	12
15-75 New India	43	8
200 Oriental	4460	0
10-100 Vulcan	7	10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	155	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1745	0
10 Ajmer	10	12
50 Bombay Tram	157	8
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	2
100 Karachi	230	0
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	180	5
1000 Tata Power	1631	4

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	855	0
100 Amr. Patty	118	4
100 C Province	89	0
100 Dhond Baramati	93	8
100 Gujarat	72	8
100 Mandra Bhon	95	8
100 Pachora Jamner	92	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93	0
500 Tapty Valley	765	0

MININGS

10 Shivrapur	30	8
50 Tata Steel Def.	721	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, June 4

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/9
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/14
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T. B. 101/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/9

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1924 102/12
4 per cent M Deb 1924 102/4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 113/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125/8
6 per cent K P P 1950 125/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 94/12, improved to Rs. 95/0/6, to close steady as above. London Market opened to-day at a rise of shellings 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 94/15/6.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Bawdwin Mine: The General Manager reports the following developments:—The Meingtha Lode No. 17 Level has been crosscut East at 2707 feet South exposing 22½ feet of ore, assaying

Silver per ton 9.5 ozs.
Lead 3.3 per cent.
Zinc 2.8 per cent.
Copper 2.5 per cent.
Nickel 0.682 per cent.
Cobalt 0.338 per cent.

The Burman Lode No. 8 Level has been crosscut East and West at 778 feet North exposing 31½ feet of ore, assaying.

Silver per ton 13.6 ozs.
Lead 21.6 per cent.
Zinc 11.7 per cent.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 3

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 86 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 97 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1931/39 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1938/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 102
3 1/2 per cent British Consols 87 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 7/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 3

T. T. London on.—		
Berlin	.. .. ..	12.12
Amsterdam	.. .. ..	7.25-1/2
Brussels	.. .. ..	28.92
Madrid	.. .. ..	35.84
Milan	.. .. ..	59.34
Berne	.. .. ..	15.05-1/2
Paris	.. .. ..	74.31
Prague	.. .. ..	117.62
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	.. ..	4.92-1/16

75 Tata Steel Ord.	147	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	166	4
50 Belapur Sugar	318	12
250 Bombay Steam	305	10
125 Bombay Burma	346	4
50 Bombay Burma Contry	110	0
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3	9
50 Bombay Telephone	114	8
100 Indian Bleaching	135	0
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	508	12
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	495	0
1000 Port Canning	595	0
15 Scindia	11	10
30 Tata Construction	81	0
25 Tata Oil	18	12

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1352	8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	281	4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	81	12
5 p.c. Central India	510	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	135	0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	140	4
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138	12
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1377	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	176	4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	173	0
3½ p.c. Tata Mill	14	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, June 4—

On Monday the New York cotton futures market was weak during the early part of the day on unforeign selling but rallied later partially on bear covering. The N. R. A. Judgment was apparently less of a market factor in all markets. The unofficial expression of opinion in Washington is that the twelve cent loan will not be extended for the new American cotton crop and that the Bankhead Act will be declared unconstitutional. This news had depressing effect on cotton prices but the decline was confined to 10 points for near months on the statement by Mr. Oskar Johnston that the U. S. Government will probably take delivery of 35,000 bales of July delivery at or under twelve cents.

Weather reports were unfavourable but private reports show an increase of 7-1/2 per cent. in area under cotton cultivation indicating a crop of about 11-1/2 million bales. It is too early to form any definite idea about the crop, but we think the market is likely to decline further. Political uncertainty will not influence any important buying and all advances are likely to bring more selling pressure. There is no knowing about loans next season and we think it safe to await further developments.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 26 points for October and reached the lowest level for the day 10.64 on foreign and local selling. Later on there was some trade buying and weather news discouraged sellers. Prices improved 23 points from the lowest level and finally closed at a net decline of 7 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points down at 11.50c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was entirely closed on Monday.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Prices weakened on general liquidation owing to the uncertainty of the ebects of the Supreme Court's N. R. A. decision on the Agriculture control legislation and heavy foreign selling due to the nervousness regarding the French situation. The decision it is believed involves licensing provisions of the A.A.A. possibly the processing tax, and the bankhead Act, although test cases not expected at least until autumn.

The sudden abandonment of codes caused an abrupt halt in cotton goods trading, although mills were hopeful that wages and hours of labour would continue at present. Traders feel that from a long-term view-point the decision will stimulate private initiative although the first effects were of a deflationary character due to fears of price cutting.

There were increased complaints of insects in the Southeast but the crop outlook was overshadowed by the uncertainties in Washington.

The spot market was quiet. Oscar Johnson is reported to be willing to take delivery of 600,000 bales of futures purchased so far if the price remains under 12 cents. Reuter.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market feverish pending news from the United States Department of Agriculture. Weather reports are less favourable. There are too many conflicting influences to justify predictions.

Liverpool: Washington developments making chances of export bounty remote. Favour straddle buying May Liverpool selling May New York around ninety points, covering exchange.

Liverpool: Fears discontinuation 12 cent loans against new crop and outbreak deflationary price cutting and labour troubles in America offset by unfavourable crop accounts. Looks like erratic trading market dominated principally by politics.

Liverpool: Market quiet and steady. Continued liquidation. Improved on American cable and large trade calling. Bearish.

New York: Early weakness on foreign and local selling. Later firmed on trade buying on reported heavy damage to Chinese crop.

New York: Much of recent buying has been from the trade which is absorbing further liquidation. Less favourable weather reports. Think market is in strong position. Our June 1st estimate of acreage is at 2,99,00 000 acres. Acreage is more than last year by 7.2 per cent. Indicated crop is 1,13,20,000 bales.

New York: Uncertainty with regard to the outcome of Agricultural Legislation restricting support. Rains continue. Prefer buying new crop on the scale down.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

1-6-35: Liverpool resists decline with buying at limits and trade calling.

3-6-35: Selling in the New York market was offset by unfavourable crop news and assurances crop loan feasible.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled as follows—

3-6-35: Washington developments making chances of export bounty remote; favour straddle: Buying May Liverpool and selling May. N Y around 90 points covering exchange.

New York October highest 10.87—04 (2-37 p.m.)
Lowest 10.64—27 (12-37 p.m.)
Liverpool October highest 5.84 plus 03 (10-1)
Lowest 5.74—07 (3-15 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 3.

July 1935	.. ..	11.13—07
October 1935	.. ..	10.83—08
December 1935	.. ..	10.87—10
January 1936	.. ..	10.90—12
March 1936	.. ..	10.98—11
May 1936	.. ..	11.00—14
Middling Spot	.. ..	11.50—06

NEW YORK.

New York, June 3.

New York, 10.55 a.m.—

July 1935	.. ..	11.09
October 1935	.. ..	10.78
December 1935	.. ..	10.83

New York, Noon Call—

July 1935	.. ..	11.09
October 1935	.. ..	10.75
December 1935	.. ..	10.78

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 3.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, June 3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—
C and F Calcutta per cwt
June/July 6/8 1/4 nominal
C and F Bombay per cwt
June/July sellers 6/5 1/4
C and F Karachi per cwt
June/July sellers 6/5 1/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, June 3

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, June 3

June 12.01 plus 05
July 12.15 plus 04
August 12.21 plus 02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, June 4.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with October 5.84. There was outside long liquidation, hedge-selling of outside growths and local selling. Confidence was lacking owing to political and loan uncertainties. Later on prices recovered in response with New York heavy short covering and rumours that A.A.A. was to take delivery of 30,000 bales of N Y. July cotton delivery. Prices fluctuated within a range of four points and finally closed unchanged to a rise of 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 12 points at 6.59d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and steady. Prices closed unchanged with July 5.73 October 5.71 and November 5.43.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed one to 2 points up with spot cotton 10 points down at 7.92. Uppers futures closed one to 2 points down with spot cotton 8 points down at 7.14d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

There was heavy long liquidation in the Alexandria cotton market which resulted in a bad break. Sakels futures dropped 45 to 58 points and Ashmouni futures declined 44 to 57 points.

UNCERTAINTY OF A. A. A.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state: Notwithstanding the revival of confidence in the newly-formed French Cabinet and their monetary policy governing the franc and budget, new buying was restrained by the uncertainty over the A.A.A. and its new crop loan policy. Foreign selling actuated by the fear as to the continuance of the Bankhead Act was absorbed by trade on the statement by the Government that they will take up dockets of 30,000 bales in July New York contract. The confidence was recently shaken by the events in France and the adverse ruling of N.R.A.

The French situation is now more hopeful due to willingness to stabilise international currencies coupled with the rejection of Swiss referendum on devaluation and signs of sanity being visible in the German political affairs, with prospects of reconciliation.

The weather of late has not been too favourable and the latest estimate of Schwabach puts the acreage at 29,900,000 acres.

Stocks in consuming centres are relatively smaller and should any mishap occur in the weather consumers may rush to cover their requirements in view of the smaller outside growths now available and major stocks in U. S. A. being in the hands of the Government.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

East: Partly cloudy, local showers. Thunder showers.
Central: Generally fair
West: Generally fair.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 3

Messrs. Ballivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotttions of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Forn Power Gold D	63
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	20
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	51
Consolidated Gas	21
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	123
Western Union Telg	30
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	16
Baltimore and Ohio R R	10
Erie R R	8
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	21
Distillers Seagram	15
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	31 3/4
American Smelting	42
Noranda Mines	40
Int Nickel of Canada	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	15
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	55
International Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	23
General Motor	30
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	24
St. Oil of N J	47
Socony	13 1/4
Chase Bank	23 1/4
National City Bank	20 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	380
Celanese Corp of Amr	23
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	90

Total business 1 million.
Market flamer but less active.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool June 3

10-12 a. m. Quotations

		To-day's Price.
June 1935	.. ..	6.20
July 1935	.. .. 6.14	6.12
August 1935	.. ..	5.99
September 1935	.. ..	5.90
October 1935	.. 5.84	5.82+01
November 1935	.. ..	5.79+02
December 1935	.. ..	5.79+02
January 1936	.. ..	5.79+02
February 1936	.. ..	5.79+02
March 1936	.. ..	5.80+03
April 1936	.. ..	5.79+02
May 1936	.. ..	5.79+02
Middling Spot	.. ..	6.59—12

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 3

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—

July 1935	.. .. ..	7.68
October 1935	.. .. ..	7.68
November 1935	.. .. ..	7.68
January 1936	.. .. ..	7.68
March 1936	.. ..	7.68
May 1936	.. ..	7.68
F. G. F. Spot	.. .. ..	7.92

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	..	5.49
Fine (Good Staple)	.. ..	5.64
Superfine (Good Staple)	..	5.79

OOMRA.—

Fine (No 1 Staple)	.. ..	5.62
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.77
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	..	5.92

BENGAL.—

Good	.. .. ..	3.87
Fully Good	.. .. ..	3.77
Fine	.. .. ..	3.87

SUNDE.—

Fully Good	.. ..	3.77
Fine	.. .. ..	3.87
Superfine	.. .. ..	3.97

SEEDS.

London, June 3.

Linseed, La Plata Bull C.I.F. 16s
June sellers £9/8/9.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. ton June/July Sellers £11/13/9.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. ton June/July nominal £12/2/6.
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £13/5/0.
Castorseed Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F. ton June/July sellers £19/5/0

LONDON METALS.

London, June 3.

	£
Copper Brazers	46-1/4
Yellow Metal	38 1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-1/8
	Nominal
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12 5/4
Tin English Ingots Liverpool	
F. O. B.	227-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 3

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 5/8 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 5/8 per cent to 0 11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 0 1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 day market loan 0 1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

LONDON PRODUCE

London, June 3

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels June sellers 23
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels June sellers 29
South Australian parcels June sellers 30/9

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, June 4

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 34/10; Highest Rs. 34/12/6; Lowest Rs. 34/7/6; Closing Rs. 34/8
Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 42/11; Highest Rs. 43/0/6; Lowest Rs. 42/10; Closing Rs. 42/11/6
Cottonseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 24/7; Lowest Rs. 24/4/6; Closing Rs. 24/5

LONDON RUBBER

London, June 3

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb Sellers 6

HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

GROSS EARNINGS FOR MAY

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies, report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of May 1935 and for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1935, subject to adjustments, were as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year:

	For the month of May 1934	For the month of May 1935
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Limited	2,65,873	3,34,966
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	3,59,337	4,23,388
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	4,81,272	6,79,448
	For Fiscal year upto May 31. 1934	For current fiscal year upto May 31. 1935
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Limited	11,06,016	48,91,829
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd	49,96,188	52,28,336
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	54,67,171	65,37,115

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 4

The local silver market was easy today with scattered liquidation and prices after opening at Rs. 79/6 declined to Rs. 79. At this level the market was steady. The gold market was also quiet but steady with a limited business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 1-8 1/16.

Later on the market was easy on increased selling. There was absence of any support.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	78 2 0
Jeth delivery	78 6 0
Ashad delivery	79 2 0
Ready gold	35 5 0
Jeth delivery	35 6 0
Ashad delivery	35 7 4

LONDON SILVER

London, June 3

Spot 33 1/2
Forward 33 3/4

GOLD

London, June 3

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-2-0

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, June 3

The silver futures market remained closed to-day.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 3

Spot silver prices were reduced to-day by 1/8 cent to 73 7/8 cents

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, June 4

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-17-6
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-18-9
Standard Copper 3 months £32-5-0
Electrolytic Copper £36-10-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle unquoted
Non-Blue Eagle 7 3/4 cents
Bombay market—
Copper sheets 4x42x1/112lbs/Rs. 35-8
Y M sheets 4x4x21/Rs. 32-4 28/112 Rs. 31-12-6
Copper Asho Rs. 37
Y M Asho Rs. 33 nominal
Market: Uncertain

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 3

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	70
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	88-1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	97-1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	87-1/2
Convers on Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	107-7/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	105-7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90	117-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	115-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	14-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	125
National Bank of India	43-1/2
P & O. Banking Corporation	19-1/4

LINSEED OIL

London June 3

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt June sellers 21/1-1/2.
Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt August sellers 21/3.

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 146 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 227/4 Liverpool July 6.11 Rs. 40 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 208 Liverpool May 1936 5.81 Rs. 44 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 227/4 New York July 11.13 Rs. 24 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/8
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 208 New York May 11.00 Rs. 40 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.92 1/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 3

Broach J/A opening 227 3/4; highest 227 3/4; lowest 225; closing 225
Broach A/M 1936 opening 209; highest 209; lowest 205 3/4; closing 205 3/4
Oomra July opening 202; highest 202; lowest 200 3/4; closing 200 3/4
Oomra D/J opening 184 1/2; highest 184 1/2, lowest 182 1/2; closing 182 1/2
Bengal July opening 136 1/2; highest 136 1/2; lowest 136; closing 136
Bengal D/J opening 132 highest 132; lowest 131 1/2; closing 131 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 10
Tejimandi fo Broach A/May 1936 (31-5-36) Rs. 32 1/2
Tejimandi fo Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 8 1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 4

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 228 for Broach J/A and at Rs. 208 for Broach A/M delivery. There was fairly active buying which improved prices to Rs. 229/8 for J/A and to Rs. 211 for A/M Broach Contracts when the rise was checked by long liquidation. There was absence of buying and prices declined about rupee one from the highest level. The undertone of the market was quiet but steady.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points and opened 7 points up. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Bengal D/J	228	8	6
Broach J/A	210	8	0
Broach A/M	205	8	0
Oomra July	187	12	0
Oomra D/J	146	4	0
Bengal July	135	8	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 4

	Extra Sprime	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	154	149	145	142	
Panjab	154	149	145	142	
Rajputana	155	150	146	143	
Oomra No. 3	213	210	207	203	...
C P No. 1	230	227	224	220	...
C P No. 2	218	215	212	208	...
Broach No. 2	...	251	247	243	238
Punjab-Amc	...	281	277	273	268
Surat	...	321	317	313	308
Rajpipla	...	321	317	313	308
Navsari	...	326	322	318	313

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 4

Bengal Superfine	159
Bengal Fine	151
Bengal F G	144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	151
Sindh-Punjab F G	144
Wardha-Hingt	229
Nagpur/Savner	231
Pundhurna	216
Yeotmal	214
Arvi	215
Ellichpur	212
Berar	206/208
Khamgaon	208/210
Mulkapur	204/206
Khandesh	202/204
Jalna/Sailu	202/204
Burwah/Sanavad	206/208
Broach Fine	234/236
Punjab/American	268/273
Punjab/American mix	248/253
Cambodia	303/308
Compta Good	263/268
Kampala	368
Busoga	356
Jinja	348

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 4.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.

	1-6-35	This year.
Khandesh	561	218,708
Central India	576	102,871
Barsi and Nagar	35	104,374
Hyderabad-Gaorani	35	44,715
Berar	655	391,352
Central Provinces	96	92,083
Total Oomras	1,958	984,093
Dholera	1,752	168,491
N.-W. Provinces	...	32,254
Rajputana	423	33,389
Sind-Punjab	196	301,339
Broach	86	130,802
Coompta and Dharwar	804	76,882
Westerns-Northerns	301	54,245
Cocoanada	...	114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	343	61,715
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	64,577
Egyptian and African	50	301,958
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	5,913	2,313,026

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 30th May.

In full-pressed Bales.

	1-6-35	This year.
Europe	700	329,815
Japan and China	9,718	967,697
Coast Ports	200	25,650
Up-country by Rail	...	201,964
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	38,068
Total	10,618	1,562,403

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 3-6-35	4282000	7359000
Receipts yesterday 3-6-35	3000	4000
Exports to date 3-6-35	1441000	6950000
Stock at Ports 31-5-35	1665000	2821000
Stock at Interior Towns 31-5-35	300000	1332000
Stock at Liverpool 31-5-35	696000	1013000
Visible Supply 31-5-35	4244000	6174000
Quantity in sight 31-5-35	7819000	11647000
Quantity out of sight 31-5-35	5889000	12028000

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 31st May 4,492 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,207,113 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,061,732 bales
Increase 145,481 bales

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1935

Complete Evacuation Of Civilians Yesterday?

Quetta Bazar Not To Be Blown Up

Every Effort Made To Rescue People From Debris

Sind Commissioner Bans Entry Of Unauthorised Persons Into Quetta

RUMOUR OF KOLPUR TUNNEL HAVING SUBSIDED DENIED

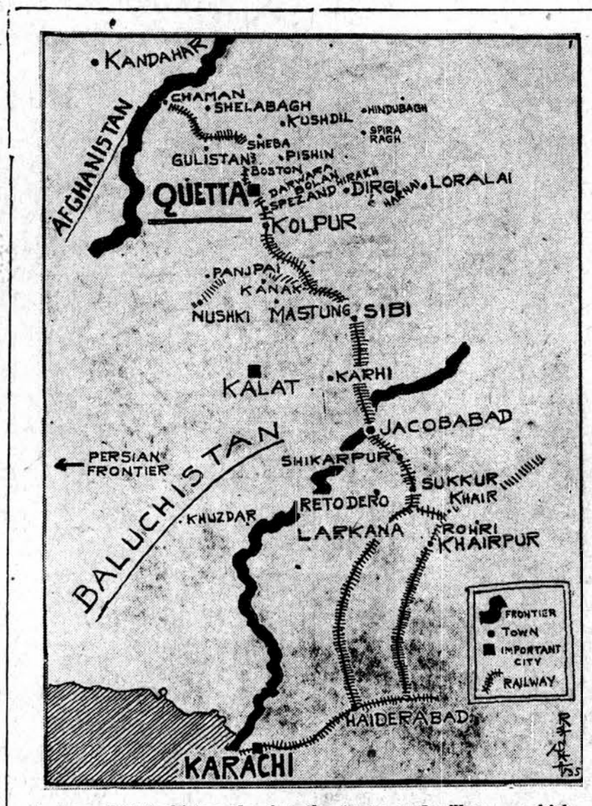
The relief work in Quetta and the outlying districts which have been seriously affected by the earthquake is now proceeding at full swing.

Thousands are evacuating the affected areas and special trains are bringing refugees to Lahore and Karachi.

The rumours that the Indian bazar at Quetta will be blown up is officially denied.

It is also officially stated that the Kolpur railway tunnel has not subsided.

The Commissioner in Sind has issued a communique explaining why entry into Quetta has been prohibited.



A map of Baluchistan showing the towns and villages which have been wiped out by the earthquake.

INDIAN CASUALTY LIST

Authorities Making Every Effort To Rescue Victims From Debris

QUETTA, June 3.

The full number of casualties have not yet been ascertained but in Quetta city alone it is estimated to be not below 25,000 and many thousands have died in the countryside.

Every effort has been made by the authorities to rescue the living from the debris. About 5,000 dead bodies have been disposed of by the authorities. The number of bodies disposed of by relatives of the deceased is not known but they number thousands.

Those who wish to proceed to their native places are being given every facility to do so freely and special trains that have so far left Quetta have carried away about 6,000 refugees. Many of the refugees have expressed their appreciation for all that has been done in connection with relief work.

MEDICAL AID.

Eight-thousand injured persons are being treated in the different hospitals. About seventy doctors and hundreds of nurses and voluntary workers are working all the time. The contingent of Red Cross workers from Lahore and Karachi are doing excellent work.

The food and water supplies are adequate. Arrangements are being made to salvage certain necessities such as food and petrol.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

The names of the prominent Indians killed that have been ascertained so far as follows:

Rai Bahadur Kabul Singh, R. B. Ladaha Ram, Prem Singh, Contractor, Khan Bahadur Ainuddin Khan, M.B.E., Seth Hassan Ali, Nawab Abbab Khudadad Khan, Kansi Khan, Khan Bahadur Gul Mohammed Khan, Santokh Singh, Attar Singh, furniture merchant, Sadu Singh, Headmaster, Kalsa school, Menghraj automobile merchant, Sardar Mohammed Tabir Khan, R. S. Kakim Rattan Chand, Mir Yusuf Ali, Malik Manajan, Mohammed Ishak Khan, Sardar Amir Mohammed Khan, Muhammedkhan Miran Khan Bugti, cousin of the Buti Nawab.

The following extra assistant commissioners are among those killed: Syed Quadretulla Shan and family, Syed Ghulam Shabir, R. S. Sundar Das, R. S. Seth Kisan Chand, Sardar Harisingh Khan Sarbuland Khan, P. Porter, Khan Sahib Muhammed Jafarkhan, K.B. Seth K. P. Kaikobad.

The following seven police officers have been killed: P. A. Newington, Sgt. Beatty, Sgt. Shaw Inspectors Jaidayal, Tulsidas, Bhagsingh, sub-Inspector Dindayal.

The following police officers have been injured: K. S. Abdul Wahid, D.S.P. Sardar Sahib Dildarsingh, D. S. P. Porter, Inspector B. Long, Sub-Inspector Kanshiram, Sub-Inspector Muhamed Hayat and Inspector Abdullah Khan.

"USELESS ASSISTANCE OFFERS"

Much as offers of voluntary assistance are appreciated those unsolicited by the authorities are more embarrassing than useless if only for the reason of difficulty of accommodation and food.

From the Agent to the Governor-General downwards everyone is strictly rationed. The military organisation for the protection of property and the extinction of fires and the prevention of looting is beyond all praise.

The evacuation of survivors from the city is absolutely necessary to prevent the outbreak of epidemic. The rumours that the debris will be burnt or blown up are absolutely false.—A. P.

BAN ON ENTRY INTO QUETTA

Special Permits Required To Go Beyond Jacobabad

KARACHI, June 3

The Commissioner of Sind in a press note states that information has been received that it is impossible at the present time to issue a casualty list of the Quetta disaster.

Although it had been made clear that unauthorised persons can not be permitted to proceed to Quetta owing to the absence of accommodation and in the interests of health, a large number of persons have been attempting to proceed to Quetta. It has therefore been necessary to issue orders preventing passengers from proceeding beyond Jacobabad without passes from the authorities who will not issue such passes except when so instructed by the authorities at Quetta.

Six refugees have been sent to hospital on their arrival here.—A.P.

COMPLETE EVACUATION

Relief Camps Opened In Villages

SIMLA, June 4.

It is hoped that evacuation from Quetta city of all civilians will be completed to-day and an organised salvage of valuables and stores will begin to-morrow.

A labour Corps of 600 has been formed locally and an information bureau has been opened at the Race Course to help the refugees in all matters. In the villages outside Quetta an organisation has been established to provide medical relief and supplies.

A refugees' camp has been organised in Quetta and one week's supply of food has been sent to the nearest villages.

One hundred medical students left Lahore.

The all embracing character of the food supplies is gathered by the fact that the following supplies were taken; tinned milk, sago, corn flour, essence, chicken, oat meal, meat, extracts, brandy, whisky, champagne and all kinds of stimulating food, glaxo, bengers, sugar, salt grain, coal, coke, oils, biscuits, cheese, jam, methylated spirit, petrol and matches.

The number of cases in the hospital are British men 79, British women 73 and British children 3 and Indians 250.—A. P.

NO BLOWING UP OF QUETTA BAZAR

Kolpur Railway Tunnel Has Not Subsided

SIMLA, June 3.

It is officially stated that the Kolpur tunnel has not subsided.

The fact is that some damage occurred to the tunnel and resulted in a train being delayed pending the clearing of the line. The repairs have been completed and six more trains are leaving today.

About 3,000 refugees were evacuated yesterday.

The rumours that the Indian bazar at Quetta will be blown up is officially denied. On the contrary special measures are being taken to extinguish the fires and salvage operations are being undertaken as and when possible

An official message received from Quetta indicated that the civil officers and their wives with minor injuries are progressing. Mrs. Vakefield is suffering from a severe shock but is improving. Mr. Bird, Civil Surgeon, on the dangerous list with a fractured thigh and head injuries, is reported to be better this morning.—A P

DON'T BLOW UP BODIES UNDER DEBRIS

Jamiat Singh Offers 1,000 Volunteers For Clearing Work

Sirdar Jamiat Singh has sent the following telegram to the Agent to the Governor-General, Quetta:—

"From practical experience of Bihar Earthquake at Monghyr which was totally destroyed with thousands death roll and where I was director of debris clearing and in charge of extrication of dead bodies, I pray that wholesale blowing up of dead bodies be stopped.

"Hundreds must be living under debris still. At Monghyr we brought out living people even after two weeks of earthquake. If military unable to cope with situation pray allow Indian volunteer organisations with help of labourers to take up work.

"I, on behalf of well-known relief societies, undertake supplying 1,000 volunteers and labourers from Bombay, Punjab and other places."

1,900 REFUGEES REACH LAHORE

LAHORE, June 3.

High police and civil officers have made elaborate arrangements for the detrainment of 1,900 refugees who arrived from Quetta by the first Relief Train at 9-30 p.m.

Those wishing to go home will be provided with the needful while the others will be afforded boarding, lodging, etc. under the supervision of the Government and the Red Cross and other Relief organisations. There were no Europeans among the arrivals by this train but Europeans are expected to be among the arrivals by the Royal Air Force planes.

Among the forlorn destitutes who arrived to-day was a girl aged fourteen, the only survivor of a very wealthy trader family worth serveral lakhs.—A. P.

PARSI CASUALTIES

A number of Parsis are reported to have been killed by the earthquake at Quetta.

They are, according to the "Jam-e-Jamshed": Khan Bahadur Keki Palonji Kekobad, Bai Avanbai Keki Palonji Kekobad, Mr. Jal Sorabji Guard, Bai Soona Pherozeshah Patloo, Mrs. Dinamai Wachha and child, Mrs. Shirinbai Shiavux Pherozeshah and her four daughters, the Bhamgara family, Mrs. Dina Kapadia and her two children, Bai Homai Rustom Bharucha, Bai Dina Karanjia and her children, Mr. Nadirsha Patel, Mobel Minocher Makuji, Mr. Homi Spencer, Mr. Ardeshir Golwalla, Bai Ratanbai Golwalla, Mr. Behram Laher, Jalu Bharucha, Bai Suna Bharucha, Bai Tehmina Talati, Bai Nargez Aga and Mr. Ardeshir Gora.

Khan Bahadur Keki Palonji Kekobad was the Sessions Judge, of Quetta. His son Jamshed, aged 18 years is reported to be safe.

PURSE FOR RAJEN BABU

Rousing Reception At Ghatkopar

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, June 3.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, was given a rousing reception here this morning, when he arrived at Ghatkopar from Vile Parle. He was welcomed by the employees of the match factory. On his way to the Congress Camp he was garlanded on behalf of the local Hindu Sabha and the national girls' school. The national tri-colour was hoisted by Rajen Babu.

The Congress President then was the recipient of a welcome address by the local Congress Committee in the Jain Upashraya Hall nearby, where a public meeting of the residents was convened.

After the address, appreciatory serious rendered by Babu-Rajendra Prasad, was read by Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, a purse of Rs. 501 collected for the detenus was handed over to him in a sandal-wood box.

Rajen Babu, replying to the address, said that the people of Ghatkopar must be thanked for the purse of Rs. 501. He said that the Bombay Suburban District had rendered much service in the past and he hoped that the people would continue it with greater vigour.

WORK FOR ALL.

Proceeding the speaker said that for those who wanted to do good work, there was enough material. They should immediately take up the constructive programme of the Congress. They should not be satisfied with enrolling members upto the quota fixed for them. They must compensate for the weaker district by enrolling double of 3,000 members. The same thing happened in the case of the Tilak Swaraj Fund started by Mahatma Gandhi. The Bombay City and Suburbs always contributed larger sums of money and greater number of members.

SERVICE, THE MOTTO.

Concluding the Congress President said that the workers should not hanker for posts but should try to serve the nation liberally. Those who were in office should keep service of the country as their motto.

With a vote of thanks to the distinguished guest, the function came to a close.

The Congress President then left Ghatkopar for Palghar. He visited Dahanu in the evening.

25 LAKHS LOAN FOR HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 4.

It is understood the Hyderabad Corporation will float a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs in the near future, towards the construction of drains and latrines. The cause of floating the loan is said to be that the Corporation cannot advance the amount due to lack of provision in the budget. The loan will be liquidated on raising taxes.

Raja Shamraj Bahadur who returned from Ooty, took charge of P. W. Portfolio from Nawab Akhil Jung Bahadur who assumed charge of the military portfolio.

THREE DEATHS FROM SUN STROKE

MASULIPATAM, June 3.

Three deaths occurred from sun stroke yesterday due to extreme heat.—A. P.

In the month of May, 641 patients were treated for various dental diseases at the Seva Ashram Free Dental Institute, Broach.

Communists Ordered To Enter Congress And Work From Within

Moscow Further Instructs All Communistic Organisations Should Seek Affiliations But Indian "Officials" Leave This Aside

"The Bombay Chronicle" understands that the "Officials" of the Communist Party in India, following the directions of the Third International, have been called upon to enter the Indian National Congress and work from within and affiliate all the Communist organisations in the country i.e. The Anti-Imperialist League, Youth Leagues, and even the Trade Unions to the Indian National Congress.

The object is, of course, to attain domination of the Congress, if not to capture it.

Communist officials have been advised to take advantage of the Class and Party differences inside the Congress, as it comprises various classes in the country.

Till 1928 the attitude of the International towards the Indian National Congress was to overthrow the Congress leadership and convert the Congress into a United Anti-Imperialist Platform of the masses.

After that the policy changed in the Sixth Congress and the "Officials" were instructed to start anti-Imperialist organisations outside the Congress and do everything possible to disrupt the Congress.

The latest instruction to the "Officials" to enter the Congress and take advantage of the differences within it, seems to have come as a surprise to the "Officials" in India.

Though the Congress cannot prevent members of the Communist Party from becoming members of the Indian National Congress, it is very doubtful, if it would agree to affiliate the Communist organisations, and it is apparent that the "Officials"—as all members of the Communist International are called—realise this as they have dropped this part of the instructions in their own organ.

Reforms Are A Mockery

"They Are Hedged With All Conceivable Safeguards"

Mr. Brelvi Pleads For Hindu-Muslim Unity

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 3.

That the new constitution which the Britishers tried to impose on Indians was a mockery to their institution and what little reforms they gave was shorn of its value because they had hedged the new constitution with all conceivable safeguards was the view expressed by Sjt. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, who addressed a large public meeting last night, in Bangalore Cantonment on "Congress and Minorities".

Sjt. Brelvi said that the Congress stood for full swaraj for all classes, specially economic freedom for poor people. Complete independence which the Congress aimed at was not only Swaraj for Hindus or Mahomedans, or for rich or poor or intellectual classes, but Swaraj for all classes of people in India.

Sjt. Brelvi regretted that except in North-West Province, the Muslims as a class did not take active part in the struggle—the Congress was carrying on. Congress was the only organisation standing for true nationalism, and Sjt. Brelvi hoped that soon Hindus and Muslims would settle their differences and live in unity and concord as one nation.

HOUSES GUTTED IN MADRAS FIRE

MADRAS, June 3.

Several outbreaks of fire involving heavy losses are reported from Gudivada, Ellore, Guntur, Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Masulipatam.

It is reported that nearly 150 houses in Kankipadu village, sixteen miles from Gudivada, including a new theatre were gutted by fire involving the loss of property worth Rs. 80,000.—A. P.

SIR KRISHEN PRASHAD A GETS EXTENTION

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), June 4.

It is reliably learnt that a firman has been issued by H. E. H. the Nizam extending the period of service of Sir Kishen Pershad, President of the Executive Council, and hopes that had been entertained regarding Sir Akber's succession to the Presidential 'gadi' have been discredited.

CEREMONIAL PARADE.

The ceremonial parade to celebrate the King's birthday was held yesterday at Secunderabad Brigade Parade ground when Brigadier D. G. Johnson, Officiating Commander, Deccan District, took the salute.

COMMUNAL CLASH AFTER WRESTLING MATCH

Forty Persons Said To Have Been Injured

VELLORE, June 3.

News is to hand from Ambur, a nearby place, of a riot having taken place there on Friday night between the Muslims and the Hindus following a wrestling match between a local Muslim and a Punjabi Hindu.

It appears that trouble arose when the Punjabi claimed victory and demanded the promised money. During the melee that ensued forty persons are said to have been injured.

Police are investigating. No arrests have been so far made.—A. P.

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